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British UN soldiers stationed behind a barbed-wire barricade at an observation post near Sarajevo on Monday, watching for movement from the Serbian lines.

Western Nations Launch Twin-Track Effort on Bosnia

For Europe, Withdrawal Or Quagmire

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

Strategy Aims To Divide Serbs And Bolster UN

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

PARIS — For Europeans, Bosnia is the quagmire that Vietnam was for the United States 20 years ago. None of the countries that are providing soldiers to the United Nations' peacekeeping force in Bosnia can get out unless all of them agree to a humiliating withdrawal in failure.

Unable to persuade the warring parties to stop fighting and mostly unwilling to use force to stop them, Britain and France, the countries with the most troops in Bos-

THE HAGUE — The United States joined European efforts late Monday to counter the crisis in Bosnia with an initiative to bolster and regroup United Nations peacekeeping forces there while trying to persuade President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia to abandon the Bosnian Serbs who have taken more than 370 UN soldiers hostage.

The twin-track maneuver, born of desperation rather than strength, emerged at the start of three days of intensive diplomacy in Europe, backed by the thus far symbolic deployment of French and American aircraft carriers to the Adriatic and a decision by Britain to put 6,000 heavily armed soldiers on alert to back its 3,380-member contingent in the UN force.

The emerging initiative would mean the regrouping of the 20,000-plus UN force in more easily defensible positions with more powerful weapons, while diplomats sought to persuade Mr. Milosevic to recognize Bosnia in return for the lifting of sanctions against the rump Yugoslavia.

It does not, however, foresee any quick fix measures to free the hostages, taken as human shields following NATO air strikes against Bosnian Serb positions last week. And it seems to preclude further NATO air strikes for the time being.

"One cannot say that more air strikes are off-limits, but one will have to consider very carefully how to react," Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel said on German radio.

[The Bosnian Serb Army rescinded all agreements Monday with the UN and said any change in UN peacekeepers' mandate must be cleared with it first, Reuters reported from Pale, Bosnia-Herzegovina.]

"Due to flagrant interference in the conflict and UN's and NATO's siding with one party in the conflict, all Security Council resolutions, all NATO ultimatums and all accords with the UN, which have been shamed, are declared void," said a statement issued by Bosnian Serbs' supreme command.

[The Bosnian Serb Army's general staff information service denied that the UN personnel were hostages, calling them prisoners of war, the Bosnian Serb press agency SRNA reported. The general staff said the UN peacekeepers had "stepped out of the frameworks of their mandate" and "openly put themselves on the side of our enemies, guided combat aviation and engaged in constant combat activity against the Bosnian people."]

The 15 European Union foreign ministers met Monday in Brussels shortly before the U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, joined the foreign ministers of Russia, France, Germany and Britain

"Proclaiming far and wide that France and the international community had to restrict themselves to purely humanitarian actions," Mr. Juppé wrote, "and avoiding any threat of military intervention, was a clear message to Milosevic that he had a free hand: 'Carry on, and let us take care of the wounded,' in so many words."

Mr. Juppé later became foreign minister and this month he was appointed prime minister of France. Now he cannot merely criticize. He must decide what his country should do in Bosnia.

Mr. Juppé and Jacques Chirac, the new president of France, have threatened to withdraw its 3,835 troops from Bosnia unless the UN mandate is changed to allow

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America Finds Few Friends in Auto Dispute

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

SINGAPORE — Nearly two weeks after declaring that it would impose harsh trade sanctions on Japan, the Clinton administration is finding itself isolated and outmaneuvered around the world, with Asian governments joining their counterparts in Europe in condemning Washington's move to impose \$6 billion in punitive tariffs against Japanese-made luxury cars.

Japanese trade officials have spread through Asia in recent days, warning government officials that their booming economies would be the next targets if Japan was forced to set aside a certain portion of its market for American goods.

The message is sinking in. In a stream of newspaper columns, public speeches and private meetings, with

American officials, Asian leaders have told the Clinton administration that they share its frustration in opening Japanese markets, but cannot condone its tactics.

"We are quite sympathetic with America's goals," said Sarasin Viraphol, director-general for American affairs in the Thai Foreign Ministry. "We understand why America feels it must go eyeball to eyeball. But if it is successful using this weapon on Japan, soon it will use it on all of us."

The sharp rejection of President Clinton's initiative in both Asia and Europe has come as a pleasant surprise to Japanese officials, and it seems to have emboldened them to face down the United States.

In private, several senior Japanese officials have said they believe Mr. Clinton's top trade advisers are already having second thoughts and would seek a face-saving compromise rather than let the newly formed World Trade Organization issue a ruling on the legality of the

U.S. sanctions. The Clinton administration, however, appears dug in.

"Both countries have walked themselves into positions that are hard to get out of," said Gerald Curtis, a professor of political science at Columbia University and a longtime expert on Japanese politics. "That is why everyone is so nervous that this time there could be a real collision."

On Sunday, U.S. trade representative Mickey Kantor continued weeklong sparring with the Japanese over when to resume trade talks. Washington has proposed a meeting on June 20, which Tokyo has said is too close to June 28, when sanctions are due to take effect. Tokyo has asked for a meeting early in June.

Many trade experts have said that Japan would most likely win a legal challenge to the 100 percent tariffs that

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New U.S. Policy, Old Theme: Closer Ties With Europe

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration will announce a major effort this week to strengthen ties with Europe, a move that would start with more cooperation on helping poor nations and removing trade barriers and could ultimately lead to a free-trade area encompassing North America and Europe.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher is scheduled to unveil this effort in Madrid on Friday in response to fears,

voiced on both sides of the Atlantic, that the once-seamless alliance between European nations and the United States has deteriorated because of the end of the Cold War, trade disputes and differences over Bosnia, Iran and Japan.

According to aides to Mr. Christopher, he will say that the trans-Atlantic relationship focuses too much on security and must be broadened by setting up new channels for political and economic cooperation. In his Madrid speech, he will endorse the goal — still 10 to 20 years away — of establishing a trans-Atlantic free-trade area of 700 million people.

Mr. Christopher will also propose numerous steps to strengthen links in the near future between the United States and the 15-nation European Union, including coordinating the fight against crime and drugs and opening talks on reducing restrictions on bidding for public contracts.

These steps will be the beginning of a long-term effort to breathe new life into the European-U.S. relationship, U.S. officials say. Some officials acknowledge that the efforts are as much public relations as substance, but they say that some visible steps are needed to reaffirm that the United States and Europe have a shared heri-

tage and that they can lead the world on crucial issues.

The administration's new effort comes after U.S. and European leaders have worried that the other side was looking too much to the east. U.S. officials say Western Europe is preoccupied with such issues as admitting Hungary, Poland and other East European countries to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Union and on improving ties with Russia and Turkey.

European leaders — most recently For-

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2,000 Feared Dead in Ruins Of Russian Far East Town

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NETEGORSK, Russia — As many as 2,000 people were feared dead Monday after a powerful earthquake flattened this oil-producing town in Russia's Far East.

The first journalists to reach the stricken area of what the authorities believe is Russia's worst quake on record saw rescue workers struggling to find survivors in the tangled wreckage that had been home to 3,200 people.

By early evening Monday, 218 bodies and 938 survivors had been brought out, according to the Ministry for Emergency Situations.

As of late Monday, more than 2,000 of Netegorsk's residents were unaccounted for and believed to be buried under collapsed apartment buildings.

"There isn't a single wall standing in the entire town, and it is virtually impossible to remain alive under so much rubble," said a civil defense official in southern Sakhalin, quoted by the Interfax news agency.

He added that the chilly temperatures, which dip to minus-3 degrees centigrade (27 degrees Fahrenheit) at night, would prove fatal to those hurried alive.

Russia's first deputy prime minister, Oleg N. Soskovets, said in Netegorsk that "the type and scope of the destruction in Netegorsk are exceptional." He was quoted by Interfax.

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NEW DELHI (AP) — India's federal government on Monday proposed to extend its direct rule of Kashmir by another six months, indicating that it intends to postpone legislative elections scheduled for July in the strife-torn state.

The government decision came after the chief election commissioner visited Jammu and Kashmir state and said conditions may not be right for the first such ballot since 1987, the Press Trust of India news agency said.

Islamic separatists in India's only Muslim majority state have waged war against the federal government since 1989. More than 11,500 people have been killed.

The government, which imposed direct rule on Kashmir in 1990 because of the uprising, needs two-thirds support in Parliament to amend the constitution to extend its direct rule beyond July 17.



TEARFUL MEMORIES — Veterans and relatives of war dead attending a Tokyo rally Monday. The event was hosted by rightist legislators who seek to stop a resolution apologizing for Japan's aggression in World War II. Page 4.

Cyberspace Revolution Tempts and Worries Authoritarian Asia

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

HANOI — Tran Ba Thai sits among tangles of computer wire in his dingy Hanoi office, hoping that he can continue to connect this long-isolated nation to the distant reaches of cyberspace.

So far, the aged Communists who run Vietnam have gone along with Mr. Thai's plans for Net Nam, the first commercial service plugging Vietnam into the global web of computer networks known as the Internet.

But Mr. Thai, a 44-year-old computer scientist with Vietnam's Institute of Information Technology, worries that as Vietnam's electronic postmaster he may be walking a line as thin as a strand of computer wire.

While the Internet holds the promise of bolstering

Vietnam's economy by connecting this impoverished nation to the information superhighway, it also means that Vietnam might soon be deluged with the sort of information that the government has long sought to keep out of the public's hands: the writings of Vietnamese dissidents, reports by human rights groups, pornography.

"I'm sure the government is concerned about this," said Mr. Thai. "But the government knows that the advantages of this system are bigger than the disadvantages. Vietnam has been totally isolated, and the Internet is the fastest, cheapest way to reintegrate Vietnam into the world."

The cyberspace revolution may have been born in the computer labs of the West, but its impact will be felt most dramatically in the authoritarian nations of Asia, the continent that is home to two-thirds of the world's population and its fastest-growing economies.

Asian governments are vowing to do what they can to control the Internet. Last week, Singapore announced that it would prosecute anyone who posted defamatory or obscene material on the Internet. China is expected to restrict access by keeping the cost of local Internet service artificially high.

But it will be impossible to shut off the Internet completely, short of cutting telephone lines and confiscating computers — solutions that are not feasible in countries that are trying to build modern technologically advanced economies. Information moves over the Internet so rapidly and uncontrollably that in many countries censorship could be a thing of the past.

While most Asian governments have no affection for the concept of freedom of speech, their disdain for the free flow of information is tempered by the understanding that the future of the world's economy will

depend on computers — and the transfer of information, including financial data and mail, over computer networks.

Their economic vitality may depend on having a population that is computer-literate and, more specifically, Internet-literate.

And so China, Vietnam, Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia, which strictly censor every other form of information available to the public, have been forced to open the information floodgates with the Internet, even though that means allowing everything from political dissent to pornography to go on line.

"For authoritarian governments, it's going to be a losing game to try to control this," said Anthony M. Rutkowski, executive director of the Internet Society, a nonprofit organization in Reston, Virginia.

An estimated 200,000 computers in Asia are now

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Captured on Video/Postmodern Horror in Sarajevo

Armies and Peoples: Both Targets in 'Future' War

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Faruk Sabanovic, a pale and gentle-looking youth, is a thoroughly modern victim of war. He lies in the main hospital here with a video of the moment when he was shot and became a paraplegic.

There he is, outside the central Holiday Inn, walking briskly across the street, his hair ruffled by the wind. The crack of a shot echoes in Sarajevo's valley. He falls. He lies on his side. He is curled in an almost fetal position. A United Nations soldier looks on, motionless.

A Sarajevo man arrives, screaming abuse at the soldier, who eventually moves his white United Nations armored personnel carrier. This slight movement is enough to cover the civilian as he rushes out to retrieve Mr. Sabanovic, whose lithe body has turned limp.

"It's strange when I watch the video, I feel like it's somebody else," said Mr. Sabanovic, who is 20. "But I remember it so well. After I was hit, I felt my legs in my chest. Then I saw my feet. I tried to move them. But I could not. This United Nations soldier was looking at me. He did nothing. He just looked. For me, it was so long."

The images capture more than the maiming of Mr. Sabanovic; they capture the increasingly surreal and sordid nature of the three-year Bosnian war.

A civilian is shot on a city street; a television cameraman, waiting at a dangerous crossroads to see somebody killed or mutilated, films the shooting; a soldier sent by the United Nations as a "peacekeeper" to a city officially called a "safe area" watches, unsure what to do and paralyzed by fear.

The elements of this troubling collage are also elements of what some military analysts are now calling "postmodern" or "future" war.

In their analysis, the wars between states and their armed forces that dominated history for several centuries and culminated with the explosion of the atomic bomb at Hiroshima are fading out.

They are being replaced by a new kind of conflict, like that in Sarajevo, in which armies and peoples become indistinguishable. In such wars, states are replaced by militias or other informal — often tribal — groupings whose ability to use sophisticated weaponry is limited.

Moreover, the wars are intractable. Live images of suffering, distributed worldwide, supplant whatever will or ability there may be to prosecute a devastating military campaign.

THE absence of effective central authority makes the war very difficult to end through negotiation. The United Nations ends up trying to palliate chaos that is likely to endure for many years.

The characteristics of the new kind of warfare, of which Bosnia is an example, are that sophisticated, modern weapons play little role; said Martin van Creveld, a military historian at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

He said such wars do not resemble the Gulf War, which in his view "represented the tail end of a long period in which most important wars were between states."

"But although sophisticated weapons are



A Bosnian war victim being buried Monday in Tuzla, in a funeral for 48 held before dawn to avoid detection by Serbian gunners.

scarcely used," he continued, "these new wars tend to be very bloody because there is no distinction between armies and peoples, so everybody who gets in the way gets killed."

Mr. Sabanovic got in the way at a particularly dangerous Sarajevo crossroads. That is why there was a cameraman there to film his near-death.

Because the spot is treacherous, the chances are good that a few hours of patience by a cameraman will be rewarded with compelling images of a life being extinguished or incapacitated.

Thus, just as the world has long watched the crushing of Sarajevo — so endless as to become increasingly unreal — the people of Sarajevo may now watch from their hospital beds the very moment when they were crippled, so abruptly that comprehension is difficult.

Mr. Sabanovic, a Muslim who was studying engineering before the war, said he was not angry. He does not want to waste any energy on anger. He wants to get well.

"I can't control my legs," he said. "They move sometimes. I can't control it. The doctors say that's a good sign."

His mother, Nermina, massages his inert legs. She is in tears after watching the video.

"I have seen this so many times," she said. "It is always terrible. As long as the Serbs are on the hills, there is nothing to be done. I cannot see the end of the war."

But her son does not see the conflict simply in terms of Serbs and Muslims. He sees a war

that nobody really wants to end, the "future war" on his twisted video.

"Somebody needs this war, somebody needs the encirclement of Sarajevo," he said. "Look at the United Nations here. They might have helped us. But they're just here to ease consciences."

"Even before I was shot, I knew they would never protect me," he continued. "And I know they brought me to the hospital in their ambulance only because the camera happened to be there. I have to say that I despise them."

AT THE hospital, Mr. Sabanovic was placed in a ward where many people were dying. Two days after he arrived, a man named Hamdo Karamustafic was placed in the next bed.

Mr. Karamustafic, too, had been shot in the street. The bullet went through his pancreas; doctors held out no hope for him. But Mr. Karamustafic lived just long enough to become Mr. Sabanovic's friend.

"Hamdo was a good man," Mr. Sabanovic said, a distant expression in his soft eyes. "I liked him so much. He was so strong, such a big man. He had no chance."

"All the time, he did not know that he was talking bad," Mr. Sabanovic went on. "He talked so strongly. We did not talk about religion, about anything. He knew many things. He was a policeman, and at the beginning of the war he organized the city's resistance."

Mr. Sabanovic continued: "One day, blood started coming out of his mouth and nose, and they tried to help him. All day he was bleeding. The whole bed was covered in blood. They gave him a transfusion, and the blood was coming in, and the blood was coming out. It was so hard to look. I was crying all the time."

"His son, who is about 20 years old, was there. And Hamdo just kept talking and smiling all the time. When he was dying his eyes were smiling. When he could take a breath he would speak to his son. His son was crying. And Hamdo was saying, 'Don't cry, you have to live.' Those words were so strong, they cannot be told again."

Exhausted, and pained, by the recounting of this story, Mr. Sabanovic lies back. He is extremely lucid. The hospital friendship, which lasted less than a month, appears to have given him a strength and a conviction that rise far above the banal violence of his video with its succinct accounting of a directionless war in which civilians die live on camera.

"I know this will be long, and my chances of getting out of here for the treatment I need are slim," he said. "But the world can't break me like this."

"If I remain a paraplegic, I will find some way of dealing with it. I will be better, anyhow, better than the Serb who shot me."

"I will be clean in my mind, clean with respect to others and clean with respect to this dirty world."

No-Win Dilemma
For Peace Soldiers
UN Commanders Wrestle
With an Unclear Mandate

New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — It was a few hours after the NATO air strike last Friday that the French United Nations peacekeepers commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Jean-Paul Michel came under fire from the Bosnian Serbs.

The 21 French soldiers, members of the 5th Infantry Battalion, were stationed at the Serbian-held Lukavica barracks just south of the Bosnian capital, where their mission was to guard Serbian heavy weapons. Abruptly, a group of Serbs appeared and fired a volley of bullets in the vicinity of the French troops before demanding their surrender.

"One of my lieutenants called me and said they were under fire and requested my instructions," Colonel Michel said. "As a peacekeeper, it was not easy to know how to respond. I told them to refrain from firing back but not to surrender."

The Serbs quickly increased the pressure on the French, firing rocket-propelled grenades in their direction and destroying three UN vehicles parked in front of their position. Again, the lieutenant in Lukavica called his commander seeking instructions.

"I had never faced this kind of decision," Colonel Michel said. "We are configured here as peacekeepers, not as fighting soldiers. I knew I had no way of getting them out and no way of protecting them. I said to myself, my men are going to die if they start shooting back. And for what? For peace? So I ordered them to surrender."

The 21 French soldiers duly joined the more than 325 hostages currently being held by the Serbs as insurance against further NATO air strikes. One of the French soldiers was later shown on Bosnian Serbian television, chained to a potential NATO target.

Colonel Michel is deeply indignant and clearly troubled. He is worried about the fate of his captured soldiers, with whom he has no contact. But he still believes he made the right decision.

"I could not justify shedding my men's blood in circumstances where I could not defend them," he said.

The dilemma of this French officer illustrates why the American-backed policy of using NATO air strikes while UN peacekeepers are on the ground has probably been tried for the last time in Bosnia.

It is now clear that it is a policy that would require sustained application to bring any results, and televised images of peacekeepers taken hostage preclude the kind of sustained attack outlined last week by William J. Perry, the U.S. defense secretary. Intended to cow the Serbs, the limited

NATO strikes have had the reverse effect.

Thus, until the UN peacekeepers are either better able to protect themselves or have been withdrawn, the use of air strikes appears to have overwhelming drawbacks.

On Monday, Britain signaled the beginnings of a new policy, dispatching two gun batteries to the Croatian port of Split. A UN spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Gary Coward, said the units, consisting of about 300 men and a dozen 105-mm guns with a range of about 12 miles (20 kilometers), would arrive in Split on Tuesday and move into Bosnia by Friday.

"Where we need them and would like to deploy them is somewhere near Sarajevo," he said.

These British troops will be under UN command, thus providing the peacekeeping force here with artillery for the first time. Another 5,000-member British brigade equipped with anti-tank helicopters may follow in the next few weeks, if the current crisis is not resolved.

It is already clear that the British troops, dispatched following the capture by the Serbs of 33 British peacekeepers on Sunday, have a double purpose.

They could be used either to reinforce the fire power of a reconfigured United Nations presence here, or help get the UN troops out of Bosnia if a decision to withdraw is taken. There are 22,000 UN peacekeepers in Bosnia.

The arrival of the British troops and their artillery thus represents a decisive step away from the weary pattern of NATO threats and helpless UN peacekeepers that had led to a stalemate over the past year.

"It's enough now," said Corporal Francis Bellamy, another member of the 5th Infantry Battalion. "We've been abused once too often. From now on, we are going to be very determined and we are going to defend ourselves."

That is what the French peacekeepers did the day after the Lukavica incident, forming a blue-helmeted commando unit to take back a critical placement between the Serbs and Bosnian government forces on Sarajevo's Vrbanka bridge.

The price for the French was high: the loss of a 19-year-old soldier, Jacques Humblot, who had arrived in Bosnia just two weeks earlier, and a second French peacekeeper.

"It was a difficult decision but it was the right one," said General Hervé Gouillard, the commander of French troops in Sarajevo.

The difference between Lukavica and the Vrbanka bridge was that the latter was accessible to the main body of French troops here and so could be defended.

—ROGER COHEN

Angry Blacks Charge Halifax 'Stole Our City'

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia — The pavement stopped where Africville began, and the tiny waterside community of freed slaves had neither running water nor streetlights.

About 80 families lived in Africville when the city began buying their land in the mid-1960s. They were descendants of slaves freed in return for helping the British during the War of 1812.

When the last of the homes there were razed and all the

residents had been moved into new public housing, the book seemed to close on an unusual segment of the black experience in North America.

Now some of the former residents say they got a bad deal, and they want their community back.

The early residents of Africville worked on the construction gangs that helped build Halifax. Their descendants, along with newer black immigrants, chiefly from the Caribbean, make up about 4 percent of the population of Halifax, the biggest city in the Maritime Provinces.

The city paid the residents \$400,000 for their land — about \$1,000 for each person — and \$200,000 in furniture allowances and other assistance. It promised education and training programs and new economic opportunities as well as better housing.

At first, many of the residents were satisfied with the deal and moved voluntarily. But grief for their lost community, the city's failure to create the promised programs, and a sense that they had been cheated out of their property left them dissatisfied. Some former residents have tried sporadically to win redress.

One of their biggest complaints is that they feel no sense of ownership or pride in the sterile public housing projects to which they were moved.

They see the steady rise of welfare dependency, drug use, and crime rates as direct results.

"We feel our community was stolen from us," said Eddie Carver, a jobless sheet-metal worker, standing on the spot where he was born 49 years ago.

Since last July, he and his brother Victor, 45, an unemployed house painter, have been living in trailers on the Africville land as a protest.

They seek a full-scale public inquiry into the relocation decision, return of some of the land that now lies vacant, and eventual compensation for the wrongs they feel were done to the community.

"The city of Halifax has been beyond shameful," said one of the brothers' supporters, Sean Foyn, 31, the campus community liaison for blacks at Dalhousie University, in Halifax.

"When most of the students begin to understand what happened at Africville, they are appalled."

The brothers intend to continue their protest through a meeting of the seven richest industrialized nations, which will be held here June 15-17. They have invited sympathizers to

camp out with them at what they call their alternative "people's summit."

The former Africville occupies about four square miles at the northern end of Halifax harbor. Part of the site has been converted into Seaview Park, and the land today is worth many times what the city paid.

Back in 1970, it was an isolated and neglected part of the city.

Although the residents paid taxes, they got none of the usual city services.

"There was a giant conspiracy over many years," said Robert French, program coordinator for the Black Cultural Center of Nova Scotia, across the harbor in Dartmouth.

Bridget Pachai, author of a book about Nova Scotia's black residents, "Beneath the Clouds of the Promised Land," said that had Africville been a white community, "the affected residents would have received more care, compassion, and respect."

He pointed to the city's callous use of garbage trucks during the relocation to transport the residents' treasured possessions to their new homes.

The protest has stirred the consciences of many residents, both black and white, within this metropolitan area of

300,000. Doug Reynolds, host of a radio talk show, said flatly: "What happened 30 years ago was wrong. But then he asked: 'How much are we responsible for what happened then?'"

City officials say that the claims have no merit.

"They were taken from living conditions that were not the best, and put in living conditions that were better," said Deputy Mayor Stephen D. Adams. "They were given compensation at the time. If they are given more compensation now, then what kind of claim would the native people have from the sale of Manhattan?"

Still, the City Council has made a small peace offering. It has proposed to create a \$100,000 scholarship fund for Africville descendants and to donate land to rebuild Seaview United Baptist Church, whose original building had been torn down.

The Carver brothers label this a "bribe," and refuse to call off their protest.

"Compensation is not really the point," said Victor Carver. "The point is what they did, how they outraged a community, pulled down a church that was used for worship for 200 years. Each day that goes by shows this city's guilt."

3 Ebola Cases
Are Found in
Zaire Towns

The Associated Press

KINSHASA, Zaire — Three cases of the Ebola virus that has killed 121 people in the central city of Kinshasa have been discovered in two other towns in Zaire, health officials said.

A young woman is ill with the virus in Idiofa, 240 kilometers (150 miles) northeast of Kinshasa, and two other people have been stricken in Panu, 200 kilometers north of Idiofa, hospital and church officials said Sunday.

The victim in Idiofa arrived there from Kinshasa, where she had been in contact with a family member who contracted Ebola. The virus is believed to have first struck in Kinshasa in December or January, but it did not begin sweeping through the city until mid-April when health workers at the main hospital contracted it.

The virus is spread through body fluids. There is no cure and it is usually fatal.

According to the World Health Organization, there have been 160 confirmed or suspected cases of Ebola in this outbreak and at least 121 deaths.

TRAVEL UPDATE

French Unions Plan 2 Days of Strikes

PARIS (Reuters) — French labor unions are planning strikes on Tuesday and Wednesday to protest plans to dismantle such state-owned monopolies as France Telecom.

The unions expect more than 40,000 of the 145,000 people who work for the electricity and gas group EDF-GDF to march through Paris on Tuesday.

They have also called for 24-hour strikes at France Telecom, the post office and the SNCF rail service to push the new government to resist pressure from the European Commission in Brussels to open up markets and allow more competition.

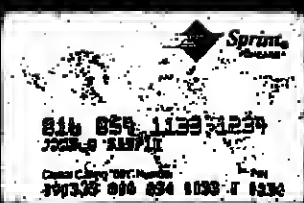
Russia has stopped producing the Ilyushin IL-96, the first Soviet-era wide-bodied passenger plane, a reliable 350-seat, four-engine aircraft that was hampered by insufficient range. It is being succeeded by the IL-96, which can fly nonstop between Moscow and New York.

A chapel in the Vatican that only popes and a few others have visited over the last five centuries will now be opened for tours, following restoration. St. Lawrence's Chapel, also called the Sancta Sanctorum, or holy place of holies for the many relics it contains, has been restored by the same team that worked on the Sistine Chapel.

Romanian rail workers will carry out a two-hour warning strike Monday from 9 A.M. to 11 A.M. to protest pay and labor conditions, their trade union said.

(Reuters)

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THE AMERICAS

U.S. Budget Cuts Likely to Hurt Poor and Help Rich

By Steven Pearlstein
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For the last 15 years, the gap between rich and poor in America has been growing wider. Now it may be about to get worse.

The tax and spending cuts moving through Congress are likely to reduce the after-tax incomes of American families at the bottom of the economic ladder, at least in the short run, while leaving incomes of wealthy Americans largely unchanged, according to an analysis by The Washington Post.

"The poor are being asked to bear a large share of the burden of this economic program, at least relative to their income, at a time when economic forces are already running against them," said Isabel V. Sawhill, who left the Office of Management and Budget earlier this year and returned to the Urban Institute in Washington.

Paul Krugman, an economist at Stanford University, said: "Quite obviously, these programs would make unequal incomes even more unequal, particularly at the extremes — the very rich and the very poor."

William A. Niskanen, an economist

who is chairman of the libertarian Cato Institute, said that because the rich pay a disproportionate share of federal income taxes and the poor and the elderly receive a disproportionate share of federal spending, almost any plan to reduce the size of the federal government was bound to have the short-term effect of redistributing money to the rich from the poor.

Mr. Niskanen argues, however, that the long-term economic benefits — more growth, less debt passed on to future generations — eventually will narrow the income gap.

The current drift toward income inequality is a relatively new phenomenon in the United States, but not brand new. And despite the political rhetoric surrounding the issue, economists say government policies have had little to do with the inequality.

Government data show that since the late 1970s, the share of national income earned by the richest households has been rising steadily while almost everyone else's shares have declined.

In 1993, the latest year for which government data were available, the highest-earning 20 percent of house-

holds — those with annual incomes of more than \$60,000 — received 48 percent of the nation's aggregate pretax income, up from the 43 percent level that had held for much of the post-World War II era.

That 5 percentage point gain of income shares works out to about an additional \$10,000 for the average up-income family.

By contrast, the 20 percent of households at the bottom of the income

NEWS ANALYSIS

ladder — those with incomes of less than \$13,000 — received 3.6 percent of pretax income in 1993, down from the 4.2 percent level of earlier decades, a \$1,200 reduction for the average low-income household.

Most economists say the widening income gap is the result of powerful forces now reshaping the U.S. economy, such as global trade and rapid technological change.

These have had the effect of holding down wages for unskilled workers in factories, retail stores and back offices, while boosting pay for employees with college degrees or specialized technical skills.

But other factors also may be at work. Liberal economists cite changes in labor laws that have led to a decline in union clout, a minimum wage that has not kept pace with inflation and excessive pay for corporate executives.

Meanwhile, conservatives tend to blame misguided government welfare programs that trap the poor in a downward cycle of dependence, poverty and despair.

Conservatives also point out that by providing generous government benefits to the elderly, Americans have chosen to sacrifice some income equality in their working years to gain it when they become older.

While the debate continues on the extent and causes of income inequality, however, there is little disagreement that the massive tax and spending cuts proposed by the Republican-controlled Congress are likely to accelerate it in the short run.

The Treasury Department calculated that the proposed tax cuts could raise the average after-tax income for families with annual incomes between \$75,000 and \$200,000 by 2.4 percent, and by 3.1 percent for families earning more than that.

At the other end of the scale, among the 1 in 4 American families earning less than \$20,000, the tax cuts would add only 0.5 percent to after-tax income.

In a recent report, Jane G. Gravelle, a Congressional Research Service tax expert, said that while there was some disagreement among experts over the Treasury Department's projections, there was no disputing the larger point: The Republican tax cuts, she wrote, "tend to make disposable incomes less equal."

On the spending side, calculating the immediate impact of Republican budget cuts on different income classes is, at best, educated guesswork.

For starters, it is unclear how the broad budget targets approved by the House and Senate will be translated into specific policies.

Will all Medicare recipients, for example, be forced to pay higher deductibles and co-payments, or only the middle- and upper-class elderly? Will the states make up for reduced federal spending on school lunches and job training?

POLITICAL NOTES

Clinton Pledges Search for Missing

WASHINGTON — In a Memorial Day tribute, President Bill Clinton promised Monday to "leave no stone unturned" to account for prisoners of war and soldiers missing in action, and said the Vietnamese were cooperating.

Unveiling a new POW-MIA postage stamp, Mr. Clinton said, "We can only imagine the pain their families have experienced — the grief that comes with uncertainty, the grief that comes with being denied a proper and clear grave."

Later, the president went to Arlington National Cemetery for services honoring the victims of all America's wars. Delicately straightening red, white and blue ribbons on a huge wreath, Mr. Clinton placed it on the Tomb of the Unknowns, then bowed his head and prayed.

"They fell so we might have the freedom, which too many of us take for granted, but at least on this day we know it still our greatest blessing," the president told a crowd of several hundred. (AP)

Dole Lags in the Cyberspace Race

WASHINGTON — Senator Bob Dole of Kansas may be the front-runner for the Republican presidential nomination, but in cyberspace he's an also-ran. Mr. Dole's rivals, Senator Phil Gramm of Texas, and the former Tennessee governor, Lamar Alexander, have jumped ahead of the Senate majority leader by being the first two candidates to establish home pages on the Internet's World Wide Web.

That may not seem like much — for much of the electorate it may have no meaning — but in the world of presidential primary politics, every propeller-head counts. And lest anyone think the rules of play are more genteel in cyberspace, there is already a fight between Mr. Alexander and Mr. Gramm over who got there first. Mr. Alexander's staff swears their man hit the Net before Mr. Gramm, but the Texas senator has never been one to claim second best in any contest.

All of this, as the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, would put it, Third Wave stuff. Soon, all the candidates, all the political campaign committees and lots of other people who take part in politics will be communicating through the Web. It has lots of promise, but right now it is rather cumbersome. (WP)

A Federal Clearance Sale Soon?

WASHINGTON — The Republican budget proposals moving through Congress include a subtle change in accounting rules that for the first time in a decade would invite congressional committees to pay for their spending by selling land and other publicly owned assets.

Nobody is seriously considering selling any major parks. But because of the change, committees seeking ways to balance the parts of the budget that come under their jurisdiction may well be tempted to take part in a kind of federal rummage sale.

The change in accounting rules to allow asset sales to raise cash will take effect only after House and Senate versions of the budget are reconciled and the bill is signed by President Clinton. The administration does not oppose counting asset sales as budget savings, although it differs with congressional Republicans on many of the assets to be sold. (NYT)

Quote / Unquote

President Clinton, as he unveiled a new postage stamp in honor of the missing in action and prisoners of war: "I am pleased that now millions of Americans will be reminded every day of the extraordinary service they rendered, and all others like them rendered, by this new stamp." (Reuters)

Angry Mexicans Deal Governing Party Its Worst Defeat Ever

By Tod Robberson
Washington Post Service

LEON, Mexico — Mexico's main party, reeling from public anger over the country's economic crisis, acknowledged the worst defeat in its history Monday after voters gave a landslide victory to the candidate for governor in central Guanajuato state to a conservative opposition party.

But in another election for governor, in southeastern Yucatán state, the governing party

held a narrow lead, as vote-counting continued and accusations of fraud, intimidation and vote-buying were made.

Results of the two elections suggested that the opposition National Action Party was capitalizing on the anger and impatience triggered by President Ernesto Zedillo's economic recovery package and by quickly rising unemployment and inflation brought on by Mexico's currency devaluation in December.

Vicente Fox, the National

Action Party candidate for governor of Guanajuato, claimed victory in the election Sunday and declared the dawn of "a new era of federalism" in Mexico.

Official tallies awarded him 58.5 percent of the vote, with 97.5 percent of the ballots counted.

The candidate of the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party, Ignacio Vazquez Torres, refused to concede the election, however, forcing the party's na-

tional leader to acknowledge defeat.

The state's electoral institute said that the Institutional Revolutionary Party's share of votes was 32.5 percent of the vote, the worst score the party had received in 66 years of rule over most federal, state and municipal offices in the nation.

In Yucatán, where nearly 90 percent of the ballots had been counted, the governing party's candidate, Victor Cervera Pacheco, held a narrow lead with 49.3 percent.

The National Action Party challenger, Luis Correa Meda, had 43.8 percent.

In both states, the leftist Party of the Democratic Revolution was trailing a distant third.

The two states held special elections after federal authorities overturned the results of previous elections after receiving evidence of widespread fraud by the governing party.

Mr. Zedillo, who took office Dec. 1 vowing to clean up the electoral system, faced a new challenge Monday as indepen-

dent observer groups in Yucatán accused the governing party again of trying to manipulate the election results.

Neither side has challenged the results in Guanajuato.

Julio Faezler, who works in Yucatán with the country's largest independent observer group, Alianza Cívica, said: "This is the difference you see between a free election, that is Guanajuato, and the typical interference you see in Yucatán by the PRI political machine. It is a machine that has worked well for a very long time."

"We saw so many irregularities, they are too numerous to list," he continued.

"People were offered money in exchange for a PRI vote. People were threatened. They were offered chicken, or meat, or some other type of bribe."

He added: "We are in danger of having a very ticklish situation with the outcome so close."

State and national leaders of the National Action Party said they would challenge the result in Yucatán.

A Murder-Suicide Shakes Up Harvard

By Fox Butterfield
New York Times Service

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Students at a Harvard University dormitory awoke to screams, screams, and a blood-splattered courtyard after a 20-year-old student stabbed her roommate to death, wounded an overnights guest and then barricaded herself in a bathroom where she hanged herself.

The attacker was identified by the authorities as Sinedu Tadesse, a 20-year-old junior from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The police said that an overnight guest of Ms. Tadesse's roommate, Trang Ho, was awakened about 8 A.M. by an alarm clock in Ms. Tadesse's room and that as she awoke, she saw Ms. Tadesse stabbing Ms. Ho.

The guest, Thao Nguyen, 26, of Lowell, Massachusetts, said that when she tried to intervene, Ms. Tadesse stabbed her, too, and Ms. Nguyen fled down the

steps into the courtyard of the dormitory, Dunster House. Students said they had found Ms. Nguyen in the courtyard, screaming and bleeding.

Timothy Cullen, a junior from Philadelphia, said he had heard Ms. Nguyen scream repeatedly, "Someone killed my friend."

After Ms. Nguyen fled, Ms. Tadesse barricaded herself in her bathroom and hanged herself from the rod in the shower stall, said Martin Murphy, an assistant district attorney for Middlesex County.

In a bizarre development in the case Sunday evening, the student newspaper, The Harvard Crimson, announced that it had received an envelope on May 23 containing a picture of a woman believed to be Ms. Tadesse along with a typed note stating: "Keep this picture. There will soon be a very juicy story involving the person in this picture."

A news release signed by Andrew L. Wright, president of The Crimson, said the envelope did not have a stamp or postmark. The statement said that the newspaper contacted the campus police Sunday about the envelope.

Mr. Murphy said the police knew of no motive for the killing. But a Cambridge police officer, who asked not to be identified, said there had been personal problems between Ms. Tadesse and Ms. Ho that "had built up over time."



EYES RIGHT — Dewey Jones, 8, joining her father, John Jones, a Vietnam veteran, in a salute during Memorial Day ceremonies Monday in Concord, New Hampshire.

Away From Politics

• A suspect wanted in the shootings of two police officers killed an FBI agent in Greenbelt, Maryland, before being slain by the authorities. FBI agents and local police were on a stakeout in order to arrest Ralph McLean, 29, of Landover, Maryland. But Mr. McLean surprised an FBI agent, William H. Christian Jr., 48, and killed him, the police reported. (AP)

• Frank Bamba, 23, was charged with assault and kidnapping after driving for nearly an hour on busy U.S. Highway 101 near Redwood City, California, while his girlfriend clung to the top of his car. The incident occurred after the couple had argued. The

woman suffered cuts and bruises but was not seriously injured, the police said. (AP)

• Gang fights left two Cook County Jail inmates dead and about 26 injured, Chicago authorities said. (AP)

• An 11-month-old tiger led Detroit police and zoo officials on a four-hour hunt after he escaped from an overturned trailer. The tiger was tranquilized and taken to a shelter. (AP)

• National Guardsmen, volunteers and prisoners continued to shore up levees on the Illinois River, which has risen at least 8 inches (21 centimeters) in two days in west-central Illinois and was still rising, the National Weather Service said. (AP)

U.S. Opens Door for Abused Women

By Ashley Dunn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Immigration and Naturalization Service has announced new guidelines that formally recognize rape, domestic abuse and other forms of violence against women as potential grounds for political asylum.

In the past, sexual violence had been viewed by the agency and immigration courts largely as a private act, even when committed by soldiers or government officials. Rape, for example, has often been seen by immigration officials as a street crime rather than a form of torture or punishment.

But prompted by the mass rape of women in Bosnia and the growing awareness in the United States and abroad of phenomena like forced abortion and domestic violence, the immigration service acknowledged that there are distinct forms of persecution suffered only by women.

The United States becomes the second country after Canada

to adopt specific guidelines for women's asylum cases. The guidelines take effect immediately.

"This is a major shift in both the commitment of the agency and in its understanding of the way that the asylum claims of refugee women differ from those of men," said Michele Beasley, a member of the Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children, a non-profit group in New York that helped draft the guidelines.

"This makes it clear that just because a woman is not persecuted in the same way as a man, she isn't deserving of the protection that the United States can offer."

Doris Meissner, a commissioner of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, said the guidelines were not an open door to all asylum claims by women, but a way to sensitize the service's asylum officers and help ensure that worthy pleas by women are not ignored.

"These new guidelines do not lower the standard that must be

4 Dead in California Fire

The Associated Press

SAN MARINO, California — A fire that authorities believe was arson swept through a home in the affluent community of San Marino, California, killing four people and critically injuring a fifth.

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EUROPE

Grass-Roots Spain Gets Push to Right

Popular Party Aiming Higher

MADRID — A resounding victory by conservatives in local elections left Spain on Monday assessing a fundamental shift in the balance of power in its regions and cities.

The center-right Popular Party seized a big slice of power at the grass roots, soundly defeated the governing Socialists in almost all major cities and most of the 13 autonomous regions choosing new parliaments.

With general elections not due until 1997, the Popular Party leader, José María Aznar, proclaimed that the victory prefigured his party's takeover of power at national level.

"We have taken the penultimate step," he told thousands of cheering supporters. "The next is the government of Spain."

The local polls Sunday had been seen as the first real chance for conservatives to gain a tangible power base since the Socialists swept to office in general elections in 1982.

The Socialists bested the opinion polls, which had predicted a humiliating defeat by 10 to 15 points. The party has been hurt by corruption scandals, persistent high unemployment and fatigue from more than 12 years in power at the national level.

But the result still meant a fundamental shift in the balance of power from Socialists to conservatives at the grass roots of Spanish politics.

Prime Minister Felipe González took consolation from the

fact that the margin of defeat of his governing Socialists was not as great as opinion polls had forecast. He ruled out calling early general elections.

The Catalan nationalists, whose support gives the Socialists a majority in the national Parliament, pledged that they would continue their support to the end of this year, at least.

Four key regions, Andalusia, the Basque region, Catalonia and Galicia, hold separate parliamentary elections.

In a turnout of almost 70 percent of Spain's 32 million voters, the Socialists clung to 30 percent over the overall vote, compared with 35 percent for the Popular Party. The Communist-led United Left coalition took just over 11 percent.

The Popular Party emerged as the leading force in 42 of the country's 52 provincial capitals, with absolute majorities in 32. The Popular Party easily retained the mayorality of Madrid, ousted the Socialists in the Aragon capital, Zaragoza, and was the party most voted for in all provincial capitals in the Socialist heartland of Andalusia.

Socialist success came in Barcelona, where Mayor Pasqual Maragall defeated a Catalan nationalist opponent.

In the autonomous regions, the Popular Party won the vote in 10 out of the 13 contested, with an absolute majority in five — Madrid, Balearic Islands, Castile-León, Murcia and La Rioja — and clear chances of governing with minority support in three more.



José María Aznar holding up a map showing the regions won by his Popular Party.

Kohl Cabinet Ally Faces Internal Challenge

BONN — Jürgen Möllemann, a former economics minister in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's cabinet, said Monday he would seek to take over the Free Democrats, whose collapse as the third party in German politics could endanger Mr. Kohl's coalition.

Mr. Möllemann said he

would seek election as chairman at a party congress June 9. He is one of the few senior figures in Germany's discipline-bound political world to openly criticize his party's leadership. He was given little chance of winning because he lacks the support of senior party officials.

He will run against Wolfgang

Gerhard, a conservative whom Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel picked as his successor when Mr. Kinkel was forced to resign as party chairman May 14 after two disastrous state elections.

During Mr. Kinkel's two-year period as party chairman, the Free Democrats were voted out of 11 state Parliaments and the European Parliament.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Call for Animal Export Ban

BRUSSELS — Two hundred noisy animal rights activists, massed behind barbed-wire barricades, blew whistles and chanted slogans demanding a ban on the export of live farm animals before a meeting Monday of European Union farm ministers.

The ministers, deadlocked for 22 months over fixing maximum journey times and rest periods, are again expected to postpone a decision on ways to improve transport conditions.

Italy and other southern member states say stricter rules would raise costs, making imports of live animals uneconomic and resulting in the loss of tens of thousands of jobs.

Sweden, Britain, Germany and other northern member states, pressed by mounting public concern, are pushing strongly for agreement before France hands over the EU presidency to Spain on July 1. As a southern member state, Spain is unlikely to make animal welfare a priority.

(Reuters)

EU Council to Open Doors

BRUSSELS — The European Union took a small step Monday in its bid to ensure greater openness in its decision-making process when foreign ministers approved a compromise package on increasing transparency in the Council of Ministers.

The measures approved include the automatic publication of votes on any legislative proposals that come before the ministers. The council retains a right to make exceptions to this rule, but ministers pledged to apply this only in exceptional circumstances.

The ministers also called for more council debates to be made public and to increase the availability of texts used as the basis for their discussions.

(AFP)

Ukraine Accord Is Cleared

BRUSSELS — The European Union approved a package of trade concessions for Ukraine on Monday, but was likely to delay a similar accord for Russia because of Moscow's continued aggression in Chechnya.

Foreign ministers of the EU's 15 nations approved an interim accord for Ukraine, the first chapter of a cooperation pact that will eventually give Ukraine stepped up political ties with the Union.

President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine is to sign the pact during a visit here June 1. Signing with him will be the EU's top foreign affairs official, Commissioner Hans van den Broek, along with representatives of France, which currently holds the EU presidency, officials said.

(AP)

Chirac to Meet EU Hopefuls

PARIS — President Jacques Chirac has invited the leaders of 11 East European and Mediterranean states that are candidates to join the European Union to meet EU leaders at their summit in Cannes next month, his office announced Monday.

A presidential spokeswoman, Catherine Colonna, listed the countries as Cyprus, Malta, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania, Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia.

Official sources said member Foreign Minister Hervé de Charette informed the other 14 EU states of the invitation at a regular council of ministers meeting Monday in Brussels.

It was the largest number of nonmembers to be invited to talks at an EU summit. President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia was invited to meet EU leaders before a summit meeting in Greece last June.

(Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Tuesday:

BRUSSELS: First day of meeting on a single European currency.

BRUSSELS: Sir Leon Brittan, the EU foreign affairs commissioner, meets Sir David Naisb, chairman of the British National Farmers Union.

BRUSSELS: The joint parliamentary commission from the EU and Turkey meets to prepare customs union.

BRUSSELS: The economic and social committee opens its plenary session during which it plans to adopt a plan of action with regard to Central and Eastern Europe.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

Love Letters to the Führer

Writings Stir German Unease With Nazi Past

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

BERLIN — Of all the books and theater productions about the Third Reich that have flooded Germany as it marks the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, few are as bizarre and provocative as one called "Love Letters to Adolf Hitler." It is a collection of letters that many Germans are still uncomfortable confronting.

"Sweetest love, favorite of my heart, my one and only, my dearest, my truest and hottest beloved," begins one of the letters. "I could kiss you a thousand times and still not be satisfied. My love for you is endless, so tender, so hot and so complete."

All the letters are genuine. They were found strewn about the destroyed chancellery from which Hitler directed his campaign of war and mass murder.

The man who discovered them, William Emker, was a German-born American military officer. He was arrested in 1933 for anti-Nazi activities and served three years in a Nazi prison. He left for the United States and later joined the Office of Strategic Services, the American intelligence agency that was a predecessor of the CIA.

He was sent to Berlin in 1945, and during visits to the bombed-out chancellery he collected thousands of the letters, carrying them out in his briefcase. He waited half a century to publish them, partly because he had no wish to embarrass survivors and partly because he found no one who considered the letters valuable.

In 1991, Mr. Emker visited his hometown of Frankfurt, where he met Helmut Ullshöfer, a local historian and city council member.

The two sifted through the collection, and the book "Love Letters to Adolf Hitler" is a sampling of what they found.

The letters are addressed to "My beloved Führer," "My darling sugar-sweet Adolf," or "Dear Adi." They are tangled, sometimes pathetic outpourings of emotion and appeals like, "Wouldn't it be possible for us to spend a few hours together on Christmas or New Year's?"

"I am making you keys to my front door and my room," one woman wrote. "We have to be very careful. So come early, ring my landlady's bell and ask if I'm at home. If everything works out, my parents (they're your parents, too) say you can come any time, so we can spend the night together at my parents' house!"

Many critics have been fascinated by the collection.

"These letters reveal a great deal," wrote one. "They help us understand how Germans thought and felt, and portray a macabre picture that goes far beyond politics."

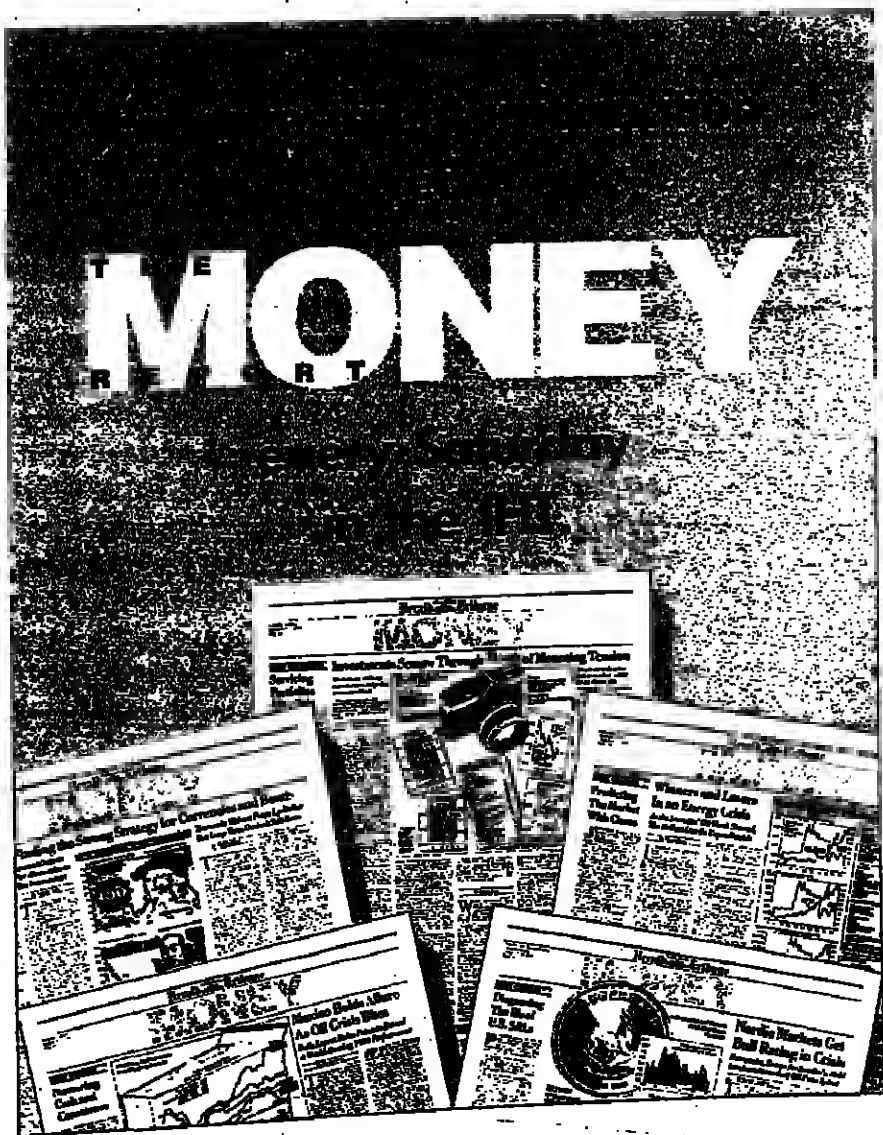
But in public discussions, some Germans have criticized the collection. They say that it is insulting to the generation of women who suffered through the war and then worked to rebuild the country, or that it is implicitly anti-feminist.

"It's hard to explain how people could write letters like these to someone responsible for so much terror and suffering," Mr. Ullshöfer said.

"Part of it has to do with the relationship between women and power that has always existed, and the erotic aspect of that relationship," he added. "It also reflects the mystic aura that surrounded Hitler, something that is very hard for us to understand today."

He said he wanted to produce a second volume containing letters on a religious theme, many of them from Christians who blessed Hitler's policies and even compared him to God.

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INTERNATIONAL

Arafat's Cast-Off Alter Ego Sizes Up His Chief

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — Bassam Abu Sharif does not recall ever being told by Yasser Arafat that he was out of a job after a quarter-century of service as his senior political adviser, close aide, trouble-shooter and one-man information ministry.

Yet, like a handful of other senior officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr. Abu Sharif felt the unmistakable tremors of rupture last year in Tunis just before Mr. Arafat left for Gaza to head the Palestinian Authority there: Mr. Abu Sharif's budget dried up, his telephone bills went unpaid, and finally staff salaries stopped arriving.

"I used to joke with Arafat that when he stands in front of a mirror, he warns his image to stay out of his way," Mr. Abu Sharif said in an interview in Paris, trying to explain why he had been cast out to a point where he had been even denied

permission to visit the autonomous Palestinian territories.

Mr. Arafat "has many remarkable qualities," Mr. Abu Sharif said. "He is open-minded. He is tenacious. When he believes in an idea, he sticks to it in the face of any opposition and implements it. His problem, however, is that he does not like to have people around him who argue. Loyalty to him is a one-way street, made up of yes men."

To many Palestinians, the dismissal seemed particularly harsh for such an important veteran of the PLO. But to others, mostly rivals in the organization, it was time to drop Mr. Abu Sharif, whose reputation for maintaining a jet-set lifestyle clashed with the goal of building up a Palestinian state.

People close to Mr. Arafat said he had dropped Mr. Abu Sharif because he began dabbling in business deals for the new Palestinian entity, an accusation he does not deny.

"If Peres is running around raising money for Palestinians,

can we do less?" Mr. Abu Sharif said, referring to Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

Like a dozen other senior PLO officials who joined the Palestinian leader a quarter-century ago in the struggle for an independent homeland, Mr. Abu Sharif started his career as a fervent advocate of armed struggle against Israel before becoming a supporter of compromise.

That career has brought suffering to him, both physically and politically. In 1972, he was severely wounded by a book bomb that was mailed to his office in Beirut. He remembers glimpsing the explosives for a moment before they went off, severing several fingers from both hands, blinding him in one eye.

The bombing happened before the kidnapping and killings of Israeli athletes at the Summer Olympics at Munich in September of that year.

The Mossad, the Israeli intelligence service, later intimated to several Israeli journalists that

Mr. Abu Sharif had been designated for assassination because he was one of the most effective advocates of the PLO and the best-known Palestinian face after Mr. Arafat's.

The shift to compromise came in 1987, when Mr. Abu Sharif, in a widely published article, signaled the PLO's readiness to accept a two-state solution, abandoning its 40-year struggle to eradicate Israel.

But he was denounced as a traitor by his colleagues, as someone speaking only for himself, before it became clear that he was acting on Mr. Arafat's orders.

Eventually, as more PLO leaders rallied to that view, he initiated contacts with the Israelis in a handwritten letter to Shimon Peres, then prime minister, who reproduced the letter in a book published in 1993, "The New Middle East."

Mr. Abu Sharif's efforts eventually led to the secret talks between the PLO and Israel in Oslo and to a peace accord that was signed in September 1993

by Mr. Arafat and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Today, at the age of 49, Mr. Abu Sharif remains stoic about his bigger-than-life rise and his equally sharp eclipse, largely because he sees another political career ahead of him.

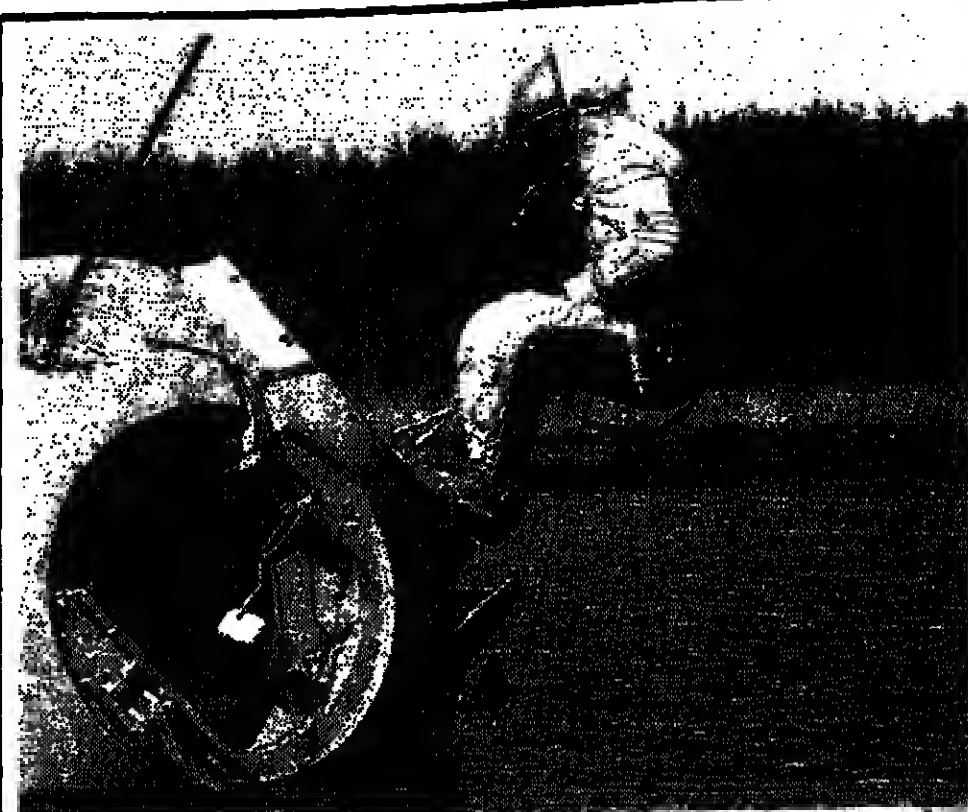
"There are two things about which I never had illusions," Mr. Abu Sharif said.

"One was the inevitable demise of the PLO, which I predicted as soon as the agreement of principles was signed with Israel in 1993."

The other, he said, was that the exercise with autonomy would clash with Mr. Arafat's "unwillingness to make the transition from guerrilla chief to administrator of an embryonic state."

"He cannot lead the Palestinian people the way he led the PLO," he said.

"He will continue to have problems until he opens the doors to Palestinians of high caliber from outside the tiny circles he draws around himself."



INTO THE VOID — Thomas Reiter, a German astronaut, training near Moscow on Monday for a European Space Agency mission to a Russian orbital station in August.

General Powell and the Presidency: He's Flattered, but Is He a Candidate?

By R. W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — From the viewpoint of some who want to make him president, Colin L. Powell is playing his cards too close to his vest. Either he gives a hint of interest soon, one of his main backers said last week, or people at the grass roots will dismiss him as "too coy."

From his own perspective, his friends say, General Powell has no option except to allow the political drama to unfold. As one of them said: "Suppose, just suppose, he wants the job. He has nothing to gain by running after it months ahead of time. That makes him look like everyone else."

"I want to keep my options open," the general himself said. "I'm going to do something to try to help make this an even greater country than it is now. Just keep watching. I'll be out there somewhere."

He has certainly done nothing to chide those who have spoken favorably of his potential as a candidate. Nor has he tried to head off a Citizens for Powell movement in New Hampshire or a small but persistent national Draft Powell effort. To all who ask, he replies with a smile, "I'm flattered."

As in the Gulf War, he is cautious in assessing potential adversaries and determined, friends say, to follow a strategy that has "the highest potential for success and entails the least possible risk." He still refuses to say whether he is a Republican, a Democrat or neither.

Colonel William Smullen, the general's spokesman, spends his days knocking down rumors, like a cook swatting flies in midsummer. No, the general

has not decided against running. No, he has not signed on to advise Senator Bob Dole's campaign. No, he has not been offered the vice presidential nomination by anyone.

It is a high-stakes game. The odds are that it will come to nothing. But neither President Bill Clinton nor any of the Republican candidates seems to have captured the public imagination yet.

Also, General Powell, for all his years in Washington, has a reputation for probity, patriotism and independence.

Haley Barbour, the Republican national chairman, acknowledged as much this week, telling a group of Washington reporters, "If he were to decide to run, he starts off with a well-deserved reputation and huge stature in this country."

General Powell is, of course, untested in the political arena. That could work against him if he proved unable to withstand media scrutiny or to articulate detailed policies. But it could also work for him if he were able to rise above the clamor of the campaign, like some Jimmy Stewart character — or like Dwight D. Eisenhower.

It is said that if he were obliged to take positions on divisive issues, his appeal would vanish. The most popular sketch in this year's Gridiron show, staged by Washington journalists, showed him losing his halo every time he removed his officer's cap.

Still doggedly Delphic, General Powell has begun to drop a few hints about his political ideas. A week ago, in a speech to mutual funds executives, he even allowed himself to say a bit about partisanship:

"I don't find yet that I fit neatly into either party. I have very strong Republican leanings on economic matters and international affairs matters, but I'm

still a New Deal kid from Harlem and the South Bronx. Franklin Roosevelt's picture was in my home."

Asked about Newt Gingrich's "Contract With America," the general answered: "Some parts I find a little too hard, a little too harsh, a little too unkind. We do not yet have a level playing field in our society."

They could have been the answers of a moderate Republican, a conservative Democrat or an independent, which is probably the kind of ambiguity he wanted to convey, and which drives his backers nuts.

Not coincidentally, the three leaders of the Draft Powell movement, who see him as the perfect Republican nominee for next year, all have links of some kind to General Eisenhower. Two helped to put together the Draft Ike movement in 1952. The third wrote acclaimed biographies of President Eisenhower and his vice president, Richard Nixon.

Their goal is to convince General Powell that he would far better serve himself and his country by emulating General Eisenhower rather than George C. Marshall, whom he has long considered his hero, and running for elective office rather than settling for a high appointive position.

Tex McCrary, the New York publicist and raconteur, is one of the three Draft Powell leaders. Now 84 and ailing, he remains a formidable advocate. He has thrown himself into this campaign-without-a-candidate with enviable zest; every week he writes to the general, often enclosing what he calls "an attention-grabber," such as a bayonet that former President François Mitterrand of France gave him.

The general replies politely, often charmingly, always noncommittally. Recently he wrote, "Tex,

you are a piece of work." Not much to go on, but Mr. McCrary keeps at it.

Stephen E. Ambrose, the historian and biographer, has just retired as director of the Eisenhower Center at the University of New Orleans. He scarcely knows General Powell, but the bug has hit him, too. The usually low-key Ambrose said: "General Powell is defined by the word 'trust.' He proves by his life that the American dream is still alive. Ike had that quality, too."

Mr. Ambrose plans to spend full time as a volunteer in a political army that does not yet exist, working faxes and phones from his ranch in Montana. He described himself recently as "head over heels on this, determined to do nothing else unless he makes a Sherman-like statement."

Less well known is the third man, Charles J. Kelly Jr., but he was the one who got the whole thing started. Mr. Kelly concedes that General Powell has given him no encouragement, but he says the general "has done nothing to discourage me, which is enough."

A retired Wall Street investment banker who was something of a protégé of the late Clifford Roberts, one of General Eisenhower's original promoters and best friends, Mr. Kelly worked in the Eisenhower White House. He rents the smaller house on the Georgetown property of Ben Bradlee, the former editor of The Washington Post. Mr. Kelly, too, is busy seeking commitments, building networks and taking reporters to lunch.

The three dismiss the idea of a third party candidacy. But they have no ready answer to an obvious question: When conservatives in the mold of Mr. Gingrich dominate the Republican Party, how does

a dedicated centrist like the general win the nomination?

When Myrtle Evers-Williams was sworn in this month to head the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for example, General Powell was there. News photographs showed him in the company of Jesse Jackson and Betty Shabazz, the widow of Malcolm X — people considered beyond the pale by right-wing Republicans.

Mr. Kelly, for one, thinks General Powell has the capacity to "realign the Republican Party to the center," but not many political experts agree with him.

General Powell, who is 58, has almost finished his memoir, which is to be published this fall. It has been bought by Time magazine, which plans to run excerpts and perhaps to put his picture on the cover. The general is committed to a five-week book tour starting in mid-September, which should keep him in the limelight all fall.

To qualify for the New Hampshire ballot, he would not have to make a public declaration until Dec. 22. That would give him time to finish his tour, take political soundings, authorize trial balloons, start a publicity buildup and then make his announcement.

But Senator Dole might have things clinched by then.

The troika wants the reluctant dragon to say something publicly — something at least nominally political, something that they can use to keep the pot boiling — no later than the 51st anniversary of D-Day, June 6. That would underline the Eisenhower connection, but Colonel Smullen says nothing will be forthcoming until the tour has ended.

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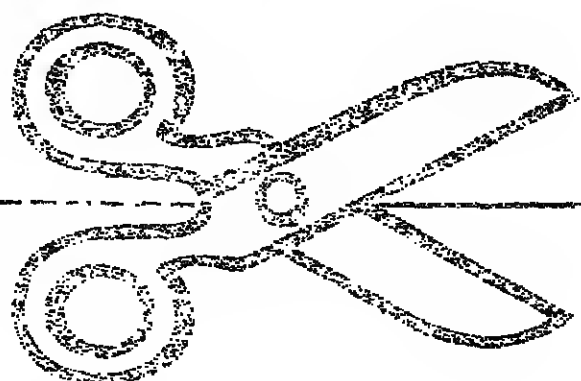
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INTERNATIONAL

For East Europe's Holocaust Survivors, Reparations Never Came

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Alexander Bergmann, who turns 70 next week, is a lawyer in Latvia, a survivor of Buchenwald and two other German concentration camps. Margita Schwalbova, 79, a retired physician in Slovakia, endured nearly three years in Auschwitz. Polina Zingiene, a 73-year-old nurse in Lithuania, survived camps in the Baltics and East Prussia.

They have never met, but the trio have more in common than their Judaism, their survival of the Holocaust and their advanced age. Like thousands of others in Eastern Europe, Mr. Bergmann, Dr. Schwalbova and Mrs. Zingiene have yet to receive the first Deutsche mark in

compensation from the German government for the ordeal they suffered in World War II. Through diplomatic inertia and bureaucratic torpor, East European Jews largely have been excluded from the vast sums — \$5.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$66 billion), according to German government figures — paid by Bonn since the 1950s as reparation to victims of the Third Reich. While Jewish survivors who emigrated to Israel, North America or Western Europe usually have been compensated for their suffering, those who remained behind the old Iron Curtain generally have not.

"I'm quite bitter and feel unjustly discriminated against," Mrs. Zingiene said in a telephone interview from Kamas,

Lithuania. "We worked for the German Army, under guard, for four years. We dug trenches, built airfields. You know the conditions: barefoot in the snow. The average age of the ghetto and camp survivors is 70-plus. And every year, here in Kamas, two or three more die. We only have 56 here now."

For most of the postwar period, the German government and East bloc Communist regimes could not come to an agreement that guaranteed distribution of German money to the appropriate victims. Since the collapse of communism beginning in 1989, Bonn has signed pacts with several governments, notably Russia and Poland, but the majority of East European claims remain unresolved in the Baltic states, the

Czech Republic, Slovakia and Romania.

While each country has unique circumstances, the stumbling blocks involve an inability to agree on how compensation should be disbursed, the definition of victimization and counterclaims by ethnic Germans forcibly evicted after the war.

"It would be best for the German government to move this issue along quickly," said Hermann-Josef Brudesser, director of the compensation department in the Federal Finance Ministry. "It always comes to an emotional pitch, and the victims are justifiably disappointed. But it has to be firmly established that these governments aren't just using the money to plug holes in their budgets."

Yet many Jews in Eastern Europe — who survived ghettos, concentration camps or years of hiding during German occupation — need the money badly, according to their national governments and international Jewish organizations. They tend to be old, bereft of extended families and living hand-to-mouth.

"Compensation has material meaning for me, because living here is very difficult," Dr. Schwalbova, the Auschwitz survivor, said in a phone interview from Bratislava. "But of course it also has a symbolic character. Each year more of us die, people who had very difficult lives. For the most part we've just resigned ourselves."

On May 8, the American Jewish Committee presented

the German Embassy in Washington with a list of about 4,500 East European survivors who it said have received no reparations. Compiled with the assistance of local leaders in the East, the relatively small number of names suggests how the once-thriving communities have been decimated by genocide, emigration and the passage of five decades since the war ended.

"With all of the 50th-anniversary commemorations this year, there are questions about how history books will record the legacy of the war," said Rabbi Andrew Baker, director of European affairs for the American Jewish Committee. "The war has almost been consigned to ancient history. So it's somewhat of a shock that you not only have living witnesses but people who have suffered and have yet to receive any kind of compensation."

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said the American Jewish Committee list arrived by courier in Bonn on May 17, and "we are checking into it." World War II reparations have a complicated and impassioned history, which shows little sign of becoming less emotional even as the number of survivors steadily diminishes. In the early 1950s, Germany put into effect a broad range of indemnification and restitution laws. The country began paying billions of marks to German victims — the vast majority of them Jewish — often under agreements monitored by the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, an

umbrella organization in New York representing two dozen Jewish national and international groups.

After the Soviet Union relaxed restrictions on emigration by Jews in the 1980s, the German government set up a new fund that has provided more than 120,000 Nazi victims with a one-time payment — typically about \$3,500 — to help begin new lives abroad. Another fund was established in 1992, after German reunification, to provide a monthly stipend of \$350 to impoverished Jews in Eastern Europe who endured at least six months in a concentration camp or 18 months in a ghetto or "in hiding under inhumane conditions."

But Germany has insisted that payments to victims remaining in the East be administered under bilateral accords with individual governments to maintain accountability. Such an agreement was reached in 1993 to pay Russian war victims — including non-Jews — \$275 million; under parallel pacts, Ukraine received \$275 million, Belarus \$138 million and Poland \$345 million.

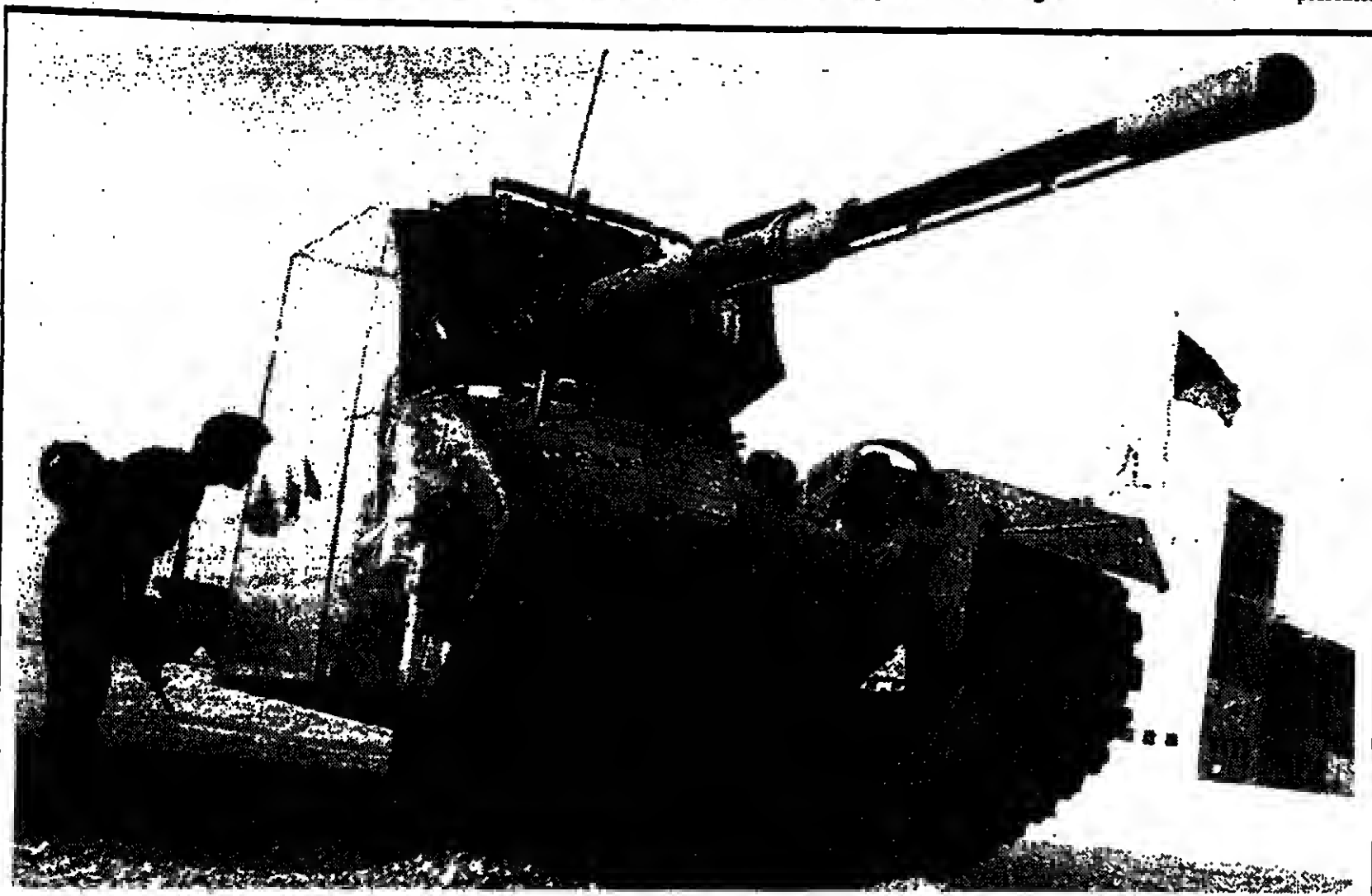
But in the countries where no bilateral agreements have been reached, the process of compensation is deadlocked. In the Czech Republic, for example,

the issue is complicated by Sudeten Germans, who were driven across the border from Czechoslovakia after the war and have considerable political clout in southern Germany. Bonn has been reluctant to settle claims from Czech citizens until Prague considers the validity of Sudeten claims.

Negotiations with other countries have encountered different roadblocks. Bonn offered \$1.4 million to each of the three Baltic states and proposed that the money be earmarked for "future humanitarian institutions," such as retirement homes. Only Estonia has accepted this proviso, and no money has been paid yet by Bonn, which still awaits victim lists from the Baltic governments, Mr. Brudesser said.

"If I emigrated to Israel or to the U.S., then I'd get compensation. But because I've stayed here, I've received nothing," said Mr. Bergmann, an unofficial spokesman for the 100 Holocaust survivors left in Riga, Latvia.

The impasse means that while the Jews still wait, several dozen Latvian nationals who served in the Waffen SS during the war are eligible for small pensions for their service to the German Army, Mr. Bergmann added.



HALF-TANKED — An Israeli soldier in Latroun taking a look at the inside of a U.S. M-48 Patton tank that was sliced up to facilitate viewing.

Indonesia Given Grant Of \$40 Million by EU

JAKARTA — The European Union granted Indonesia \$40 million on Monday to help forest conservation for a development program in Aceh, the most northern province of Sumatra island.

Planning Minister Ginandjar Kartasasmita said the money would also aid a development program for people in the area. Indonesia is home to one of the world's biggest tropical forests, but it has been accused by the World Bank of felling trees at a faster-than-sustainable rate of regrowth.

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Herald Tribune

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Herald Tribune

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A Lesson for the Alliance

The latest fiasco in Bosnia holds a lesson for the governments of Europe and America, a lesson that reaches far beyond Bosnia itself. In 1995, Europe and America ought to be focusing on each other. They need to rebuild the Atlantic partnership that shaped the 20th century and can, if it survives, shape the 21st, too.

The fall of communism made both Americans and Europeans too nonchalant about that partnership. Bill Clinton's America turned to more urgent matters, it thought, west of the Pacific and east of the Vistula. Some single-Europe enthusiasts believed that the "hour of Europe" had struck. Hence the double muddle-headedness over Bosnia: the confusion about how to cope with the turmoil in North Africa; and now the squabble over trade with Japan. On both sides of the Atlantic, too many people are starting to say that Europe and America are different sorts of places, and no longer need each other.

It is not so. The world's next 20 or 30 years, it is now painfully clear, are going to be rough. Four or five power-centers will be jostling with each other; there could be dozens of local explosions, ethnic or political; and the United Nations will remain paralytically un-united. America and Europe will cope with the perils of this period, including its military perils, far better if they act together than if they act separately.

That is the negative way of putting it. The positive way is to say that, if they hold together, Europe and America can be the peace-shapers of the 21st century. These two regions have grown out of the same culture, stretching back more than 2,000 years. Their ideas about politics and economics are much the same. One of those ideas, the concept of democracy, appeals to all of the world's peoples, if not to all of the world's present governments.

The Atlantic partnership is a natural coupling. That cannot be said of any other pairing among the coming century's likely powers.

The means of reviving this partnership are to hand. Several senior Europeans, including the new prime minister of France, Alain Juppé, have recently called for the creation of a wider Atlantic community. The Clinton administration says it is interested. How is talk to be turned into substance?

One way is trade. A full-blown Atlantic free-trade area may not yet be on the cards, since both America and Europe still insist on protecting some delicate parts of their economies. But they should be able to agree on free trade in financial services, and on something nearer freedom in the selling of things like telecoms. Even better, Europe might open the doors of its food market a little wider if America did the same with its arms market.

The other thing urgently in need of modernization is the map of the Atlantic world's defense boundaries. These no longer end at the eastern edge of Germany. An Atlantic security policy now has to include an agreed way of dealing with Yeltsin and post-Yeltsin Russia; a plan for coping with upheavals in the Gulf and North Africa; and perhaps matters even farther afield. The post-Communist list of dangers is longer than the Communist-era one. So must be the agenda for meeting those dangers.

It needs a leap of imagination. This will probably have to come from America, Europe being so entangled in the debate about its constitutional future. As Bill Clinton contemplates his foreign policy, let him reflect on how much a failure of imagination in the next year or so could cost America and Europe in the new century.

—INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Something for the Price

Because this month is the 50th May since 1945, we have been seeing on television some old black-and-white documentary films. They show groups of smiling young men, arms around each other's shoulders, giving the thumbs-up sign. Then they shift to other scenes full of angry puffs of smoke in which men, planes and ships suddenly disappear. Those are valuable films. They remind America of the price it paid for the victory that made the world in which all of us are living today.

As you watch those films, it's sometimes difficult to avoid all the familiar uncomfortable what-if questions. What if Britain had not held out when it was fighting alone, what if Hitler had not attacked the Soviets, what if the Japanese had not bombed Pearl Harbor? Above all, what if the United States had remained neutral and, as the highly probable consequence, the other side had managed to win the war?

One difference certainly is that nearly 300,000 young Americans who died in combat between 1941 and 1945 might have lived serenely into normal old age. Another difference is that they and all of us would be living in a much bleaker and more dangerous world, in which American ideas about justice and decency were

on the defensive. Democracy might well be confined to parts of the Western Hemisphere. Repression would rule the rest. Relations across both oceans would be hostile and suspicious, as they always are between incompatible ways of life.

As it actually happened, the victory of 1945 was a historical rarity in that it brought even greater benefits to the vanquished than to the victors. It freed Germany and Japan of genuinely evil and destructive regimes and turned their great abilities in directions that have brought their people unimaginable benefit. The ideas about governance, law and rights that we honor — if we don't always do them justice — and, which, ultimately, the war was fought about, have become the world's standard. Even the despots rarely contest them in principle, usually arguing only that in their precise circumstances the time isn't quite ripe yet. An increasing number of the world's nearly 6 billion people live in open societies.

Of all the country's wars, World War II is most in Americans' minds this anniversary spring. The United States has properly raised many memorials to those who died in it. But the real measure of their legacy is the expansion of human freedom and human rights around the world.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Kashmir Compromise?

India's Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao is exploring the idea of offering the troubled state of Kashmir a form of political autonomy. That could help resolve a sectarian conflict that has cost at least 30,000 lives since 1990.

In another welcome move, Mr. Rao let a broad anti-terrorism law expire last week. More than 65,000 people have been rounded up under the law since its enactment a decade ago.

India and Pakistan have quarreled bitterly over Kashmir since the maharajah of the Muslim-majority state invited the Indian Army to suppress a Pakistani-supported revolt in 1947.

A series of wars has left Kashmir partitioned between the two rivals. New Delhi now regards its portion as an integral part of India, but local Muslim separatists have repeatedly rebelled, with active Pakistani support. Kashmir has been under direct rule from New Delhi since 1990.

Mr. Rao is seeking a political path out of the conflict. He wants to end direct rule and hold new local elections this summer. But local Muslim parties threaten to boycott the election unless independence is in the ballot. A mysterious fire that consumed Kashmir's holiest shrine two

weeks ago further clouds prospects. The uproar over the fire has, however, spurred Mr. Rao to clarify his thinking on Kashmir autonomy in a way moderate Muslim leaders may be willing to discuss.

Replacing the anti-terrorism law with a narrower statute will improve the atmosphere for discussions. Mr. Rao is now politically embattled. But his two initiatives offer the best hope in years of defusing a dangerous conflict.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

A German Party in Decline

It comes as no great shock that the Free Democratic Party has again been defeated in the latest elections in North Rhine-Westphalia. Yet this defeat is particularly damaging, coming as it does after a change in the party leadership with promises of a new beginning. If the party's decline continues, the Christian Democratic Union may eventually be tempted (or forced) to look elsewhere for a coalition partner.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Bosnia: No Choice but to Stay This Difficult Course

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — By taking UN peacekeepers hostage and using them as human shields, Radovan Karadzic and the other Bosnian Serbian leaders have defined themselves as outside law and civilization. But then that should not have been a surprise to anyone who knew their works.

Mr. Karadzic and his colleagues, after all, presided over the first attempted genocide in Europe since Hitler: the systematic murder, torture and rape that constituted "ethnic cleansing." Their idea of reprisal showed up recently when Bosnian Serbs responded to Serbian defeat in neighboring Croatia by blowing up Catholic churches in the town of Banja Luka, killing a priest and a nun.

The United Nations commander in Bosnia, Lieutenant General Rupert Smith of Britain, knew the Serbs might retaliate against his men when he asked for NATO air strikes. So did British, French and U.S. officials who supported the strikes. They decided to go ahead because inaction against ever bolder Serbian violations — shelling Sarajevo, seizing sequestered heavy weapons — was making the UN position untenable.

The Serbian retaliation was characteristic in its cowardice. The Bosnian Serb forces not only took hostages but directed in-

tensified shelling at Sarajevo and Tuzla, killing scores of civilians. That was one more war crime: Deliberate targeting of civilians has been that for generations.

What can General Smith, and the politicians behind him, do in the face of the hostage-taking? The first step has been taken: making clear to Mr. Karadzic the price he will pay if the threat to kill the hostages is carried out.

In 1904 an American, Ion Perdicaris, was kidnapped near Tangier by a local chieftain named Rassouli. Teddy Roosevelt's secretary of state, John Hay, sent Rassouli a cable saying "Perdicaris alive or Rassouli dead." Perdicaris was released.

Life is more complicated now, and Bosnia much more so. But the essence of the message is the same: If a single hostage is murdered, Mr. Karadzic and everyone else in the chain of command to that killing will be held responsible for murder — and relentlessly pursued.

But we know by now that little things like the law against murder are not likely to bother Mr. Karadzic. So do General Smith and NATO and the United Nations cave in to the Serbs in order to get the hostages back?

No. The price of that weak-

ness would be the final shattering of the United Nations Protection Force, with grisly consequences for it and for the Bosnian people. Unprofor almost certainly would have to be withdrawn, probably under attack, with large numbers of American and other new ground troops sent in to protect the withdrawal. Many more Bosnian Muslims and Croats would be

subjected to Serbian ethnic cleansing.

The signs are that the countries involved are not at this point in a mood to yield. Both the British and the French have sent additional forces and weapons to take more aggressive action if necessary to secure their men's position.

If Unprofor toughs it out, its commanders will try to avoid having their men in situations where the Bosnian Serbs can

again pick them off. That may mean abandoning isolated Bosnian government enclaves in eastern Bosnia, where small numbers of Unprofor soldiers are now essentially defenseless. Would the civilian populations then be moved? How? The human problems would be ghastly.

At the same time, a more robust and defensible Unprofor would have to secure its position in and around Sarajevo. For one thing, it would have to seize full control of the airport, so it would not be subject to constant Serbian harassment.

Whatever is done will require a large amount of resolve and collaboration among Western leaders. Those are qualities that can hardly be taken for granted.

President Bill Clinton has been, and is, in a curious position: determined not to have U.S. forces on the ground because of the political risk to him, yet pushing those who have troops there to be tougher toward the Serbian aggressors. It does not give him much moral or political leverage.

For the West, the cost of staying the course in Bosnia may be severe. But we can see ever more clearly what the cost of yielding to evil would be: a terrifying precedent for the peace and security of Europe.

The New York Times



By TOM in Thore (Amsterdam). CAW Syndicate.

The Partnership Aims to Preserve, Not Dilute, NATO Strength

By Richard Schifter

WASHINGTON — The U.S.-Soviet dialogue that helped bring about the end of the Cold War had its effective beginning in September 1987, when Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze came to Washington for talks with Secretary of State George Shultz.

The meeting, at which agreement in principle was reached on the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe, proved to be a breakthrough in America's relationship with the Soviets. Yet, as George Shultz wrote in his autobiography, "Turn of Mind and Time," when he telephoned former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to report on the progress made, Mr. Kissinger's response was that the agreement "undoes 40 years of NATO."

It is this earlier misjudgment that should be kept in mind as we read Mr. Kissinger's statement (Opinion, May 15) that the Partnership for Peace proposal "changes NATO from an alliance into an instrument of collective security akin to the United Nations, depriving North Atlantic relations of their special character." Anyone familiar with NATO operations and the facts about the Partnership for Peace would reach a different conclusion.

The absence of the military threat once posed by the Soviet Union has led to important changes in NATO's strategy and force posture. But the cohesion attained by 46 years of close collaboration has continued.

The Partnership for Peace was intended to promote stability through military cooperation between NATO and the new democracies to its east. Each new partner establishes a long-term relationship with NATO aimed at developing civilian control of the military and the capability to conduct joint military operations.

Rather than converting NATO

into a mini-United Nations, as Mr. Kissinger alleges, the partnership will help ensure that an expanded NATO remains as strong as today's alliance.

Mr. Kissinger also is mistaken in his assessment regarding NATO expansion. No senior official has suggested that the United States would "go along with Mr. Yeltsin's request that NATO expand so slowly."

The process of NATO expansion is under way. President Bill Clinton has stressed that the necessary decisions will be made exclusively by NATO in tandem with each candidate for admission.

Two aspects to NATO expansion must be kept in mind. First,

unanimous agreement must be reached among the 16 members to take in an additional member. America has been urging its allies to begin preparing NATO to take in new members.

Second, admission of a new member means that all NATO members are prepared to guarantee the inviolability of the borders of the new member state. Before such a guarantee is issued, the decision-making legislative bodies of each country will want to know what risks are being taken.

The United States has urged that NATO develop a strong, possibly formalized relationship with a democratic Russia. This NATO-Russia relationship can develop in parallel with the process of NA-

TO expansion. Russia's recommitment to joining the Partnership for Peace makes it possible to move forward on that dual track.

Underlying his doubts about the seriousness of the Clinton administration's commitment to NATO appears to be Mr. Kissinger's view that officials of this administration are influenced by their antipathy toward institutions created during the Cold War.

A member of Mr. Kissinger's generation, I joined, in 1976, the board of directors of the Committee on the Present Danger. What brought most of us together was a shared view that Secretary Kissinger's policy of détente underestimated the threat posed to U.S. national security by the massive Soviet arms buildup. With

that background I would surely be sensitive to attitudes of the kind described by Mr. Kissinger if they did exist in this administration. Instead, I have been struck by the enthusiasm for NATO among all those who have responsibility for that portfolio. I have found full recognition that NATO is central to the U.S. security tie to Europe.

The Clinton administration understands the lesson taught by 20th century history: that having acted wisely at the end of World War II by remaining engaged with the nations of Europe, the United States must not return to the error of isolationism.

The writer is a special assistant to President Clinton for national security affairs. He contributed this to The Washington Post.

Work With Russia to Bolster European Security

By Frederick Bonhart

BRUSSELS — NATO has been attempting to establish a close cooperative security relationship with Russia for a long time. Too long, if it existed now, it would provide the basis for managing much of today's instability.

For instance, the inability of NATO to react with effective force to the present challenge of the Bosnian Serbs is the direct result of its absence.

This deficiency should be seriously addressed by NATO's foreign ministers at their meeting in Noordwijk, the Netherlands, on Tuesday. It is central to stability in Europe. A further step by Russia is expected on Wednesday, when the foreign ministers are joined in the North Atlantic Cooperation Council by the ministers of the partner countries. At least, that is the American official

view. But the signals from Moscow have been ambiguous.

It had looked good last year. After Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev had signed the framework document on the Partnership for Peace in the spring, rapid progress was made on the voluminous individual partnership program. At the same time, a document was produced for extended consultation with NATO. Both were ready for acceptance at the December meeting of foreign ministers. But Mr. Kozyrev deferred acceptance, registering his government's objection to NATO's intention to proceed with enlargement.

NATO has insisted that further action could be taken only once these two documents were fully accepted. President Bill Clinton

made the same point in Moscow, and President Boris Yeltsin appeared to have conceded it. But on Friday, the NATO secretary-general, Willy Claes, was unable to confirm that Mr.

Kozyrev would even attend, though he was due to be in the Netherlands.

The core of the problem is to accept Russian participation in all decision-making without impairing that of the alliance.

Pressure for NATO enlargement makes this difficult. Russia objects to what looks like an eastward extension of the alliance which it contends would re-establish the division of Europe, only nearer to Russia's borders.

Its neighbors, however, consider the near-chaotic political, social and economic conditions in Russia a potential threat. They have doubts about Russia's long-term intentions. They see the negotiations in Minsk for a CIS customs union as aiming to re-establish a bigger Russia on their doorstep. They feel isolated and lost outside any alliance.

NATO parliamentarians meeting in Budapest propose an accelerated timetable that would see the conclusion of negotiations with first new members by 1998. But such statements exacerbate Russian suspicions.

NATO should make it clear that such communications do not engage the alliance. The first phase of NATO's enlargement study is almost complete. It will show that the way to acceptance

is considerably longer and more complicated than is generally believed. But, although NATO will not default on its commitment, it should be seen in the context of a complete European security arrangement in which Russia's place is guaranteed.

Clearly, the allies cannot subject their internal defense arrangements to external control. However, they can satisfy Russia's requirement to be, and be seen to be, a directing element in European security arrangements. Agreements can be made for permanent and automatic common consultations on the main lines of security policy. Russia could also participate in decisions on future operations which do not fall under the defense guarantees of the Washington Treaty. These would mainly cover peacekeeping and humanitarian activities, although they could also extend to peace-enforcement. In planning for such operations, considerable military harmonization would occur.

The existence of a firm cooperative relationship of NATO with Russia is the best guarantee of future European security. With a recognized place in allied councils, Russia would gain in self-esteem, feeling of security and sense of responsibility. Its attitude to NATO expansion would be moderated as a consequence, which would also benefit its Central and East European neighbors. A formal document in which commitments to this effect are made should therefore be the priority of allied concerns.

International Herald Tribune

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Deadly Cautious

PARIS — The Museum of the Jardin des Plantes on Tuesday (May 28) received a consignment of 14 snakes in order to make a comparative study of the virulence of snake poisons. Unfortunately none of the reptiles arrived in Paris alive. The precautions taken to protect them against cold were so elaborate that they all died of suffocation en route.

1920: Heroes Honored

PARIS — Americans on both sides of the Atlantic pause today (May 30) and with bared heads pay homage to those of their countrymen who have given their lives in the defense of the nation. To veterans of the civil war, of the Spanish War and of the World War a grateful people bows in honor on the other side of the Atlantic, while here in France both French and Americans unite in honoring the heroes who gave

their lives to crush the German hordes. Services have been arranged for every cemetery where lie any number of American dead, and every grave, whether in one of the large cemeteries of the battle area or in the islands off the British coast, will bear a wreath and an American flag.

1945: 46 Percent Ash

GUAM — Tokio has been wiped out as a military target. With more than 51 square miles of the city destroyed in six B29 incendiary missions, Major General Curtis LeMay announced tonight (May 29) that reconnaissance photos show that the last two raids burned out an additional eighteen and a half square miles reducing scores of major targets and plants manufacturing war equipment for the Japanese war machine to ash. Forty-six per cent of the built-up area of the capital has been destroyed since the fire bomb attacks began on Feb. 25.



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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Tel.: (1) 41-4393.00. Fax: (1) 41-4392.10. Adv.: (1) 41-4392.12. Internet: IHT@eurcom.je

For Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Convent Road, Singapore 0511. Tel: (65) 475-7768. Fax: (65) 274-2334

For Asia: Rolf D. Krampehl, 50 Convent Road, Hong Kong. Tel: (852) 202-1188. Fax: (852) 202-1190

For Asia: Rolf D. Krampehl, 50 Convent Road, Hong Kong. Tel: (852) 202-1188. Fax: (852) 202-1190

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OPINION/LETTERS

More to Do on V-J Day Than Clinton Imagines

By William Safire

HONOLULU — A respectful ceremony is being held in Honolulu on Monday at the National Memorial that was the battleship Arizona.

Memorial Day is set aside to remember those killed in all our wars. But on the golden anniversary of V-J Day, coming up on Sept. 2, we Americans should go beyond remembrance. V-J plus 50 years is a time to re-experience, to understand and to profit from the greatest event of this century: the victory of the free world over the forces of Germany's Nazism, Italy's Fascism and Japan's militaristic imperialism.

V-E Day, a nearly comparable commemoration, was botched by a U.S. administration eager to bolster

Unfortunately, the moment is being lost again through a failure of vision.

the current Russian regime and snub the British. The historic moment was frittered away in a vain reach for transient summit success.

Unfortunately, the moment is being lost again by a failure of vision.

The three-day event in Hawaii is being planned by the Defense Department. Ceremonies will be held at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific; 20,000 veterans and armed service members will parade; salutes will be offered to uniformed representatives of countries involved in or touched by the war.

The centerpiece will be the speech of the president of the United States aboard the aircraft carrier Carl Vinson, with the Arizona in the background. Bill Clinton will stand in the spotlight during three days of military pageantry, with no other world leader present.

Military bureaucrats of 47 nations have been invited (including Russia, which helped little in defeating Imperial Japan; and Vietnam, opening the backdoor to diplomatic relations).

The decision not to invite the president of the Philippines (Bataan, Corregidor) is dismaying; the absence of Britain's prime minister and the leaders of Commonwealth and other nations that helped win the war is an affront to history; the failure to invite the prime minister of Japan wastes an opportunity for reconciliation.

With no world leaders invited, no

political or great moral lesson will be drawn from the victory. Little use will be made of the occasion to celebrate and advance the cause of freedom in Asia.

Much of the thinking that led to this planned military extravaganza has been: How can we Americans get past this day without offending the Japanese? At first, the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo tried to rename it "Victory in the Pacific Day." With that roundly derided, the White House now calls the day everything: V-J, Victory in the Pacific, End of World War II Commemoration, whatever.

Let's start afresh. A celebration needs a theme. Those chosen by the Pentagon — "Remembering the War" and "Peace at Last" — are banal and backward-looking. World War II was not fought to fight a war; it was fought to achieve a great moral purpose. The theme of V-J Day should be: the victory of democracy over tyranny, begun 50 years ago, is not yet finished.

It's fine to recall Admiral Raymond Spruance's naval genius at the Battle of Midway and to rerun TV's "Victory at Sea," but V-J Day transcends any battle. Commemoration of the event that defines this century is too important to be left to the brass. Americans should take unabashed pride now in the democracy in the Philippines, their former colony; at the new freedom in Taiwan; closest to home, at the statehood of Hawaii, enriching American culture.

And America should seize this opportunity to tell the world how proud Americans are of the opportunity U.S. educator-occupiers gave Japan, and how the Japanese made the most of the V-J gift of democracy. Sure, they took advantage of our defense umbrella to leapfrog the U.S. economy; sure, they closed their markets and invited a trade war. But thanks to their good sense and our exemplary occupation, Japan is a great democracy and no threat to its neighbors. V-J plus 50 is the day to suspend the sniping and join in wonderment at how — a half-century later — victor and vanquished are both winners.

And to point to the day when a billion more Asians will be free.

Remember the dead; honor the veterans; but celebrate victory by reminding the new generation why the war was fought and how it snatched freedom from the jaws of tyrants. Three months remain to invite the leaders of the world to a civilian V-J commemoration worthy of that victory.

The New York Times.

Catching a Look at LBJ From Behind the Wheel

By Frank Rich

WASHINGTON — Did it happen too fast, or are we really that numb? You'd think the country might have taken a breath and paused to mark a turning point in history over the weekend when barricades abruptly sealed off the White House from drive-by voyeurs.

Instead, there were a few sighs from politicians and Sunday television pundits and some happy visuals of Roller-bladers and pedes

MEANWHILE

trians enjoying the newest mall-heaven, a sunny, car-free Pennsylvania Avenue. After which everyone went back to talking about ... Connie Chung.

Perhaps you have to have tasted a particular kind of freedom yourself to feel its absence. Granted, the freedom to drive by the White House on a spring evening with the windows open is not one of the four freedoms that Franklin Roosevelt enshrined while living there. Maybe this freedom meant something to me because I grew up with it.

As a teenager in Washington, I made extra money by taking tickets for the plays that passed through the National Theater at 13th and E. When my parents gave me the keys to their car to drive downtown, Pennsylvania Avenue was my route. It was never so crowded that I couldn't slow down and look at the

lighted windows at No. 1600, hoping to spot one member or another of Lyndon Johnson's family.

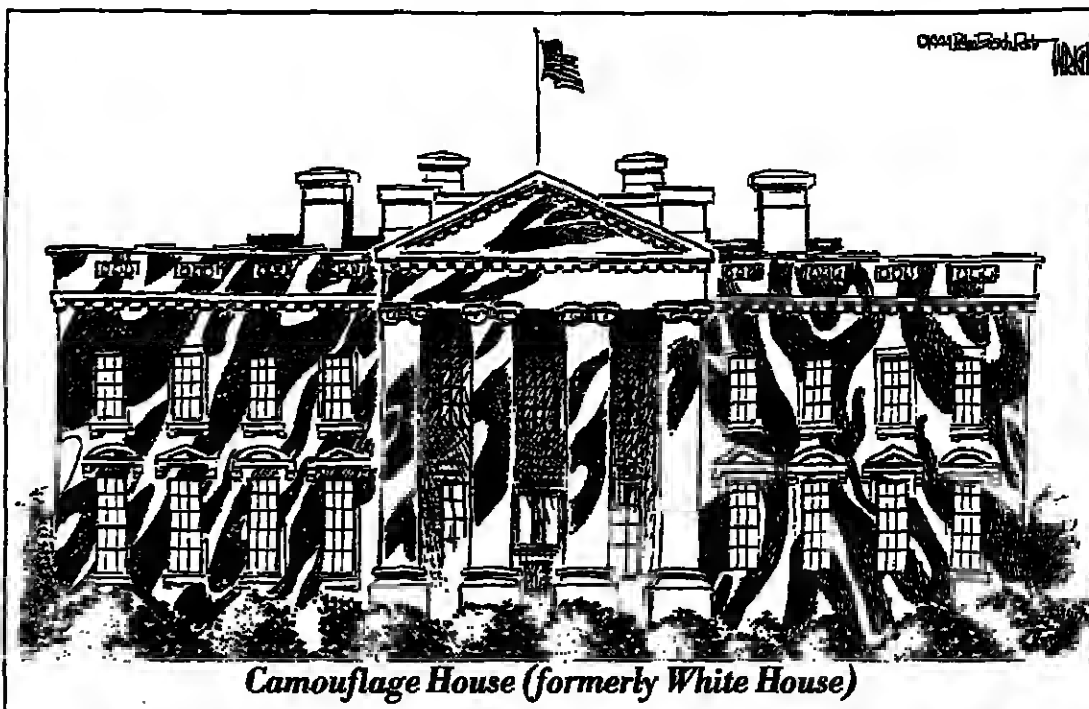
After I passed the White House, the trick was to find a free parking place, so I wouldn't have to spend \$1.50 of my \$4 nightly salary on a garage. I almost always had luck at the Commerce Department, where you could drive past an imposing but unoccupied sentry box into a courtyard and park unnoticed among the official sedans.

How easy it would have been, I realize in retrospect, to bomb the now despised Commerce Department into oblivion, or to cruise right up to Lynda Bird's bedroom.

This Washington came to an end on Thursday night, April 4, 1968. A little after the latecomers had taken their seats in the theater, I went up to the office, as usual, to collect my pay. There I learned the still sketchy news of Martin Luther King's assassination, soon to be followed by bulletins of unrest in Washington.

The distraught manager decided the audience had to be informed at the show's end — the show, eerily enough, being "Cabaret," with its intimations of the mob violence of 1930s Germany.

When an actor stepped forward at the curtain call to announce Mr. King's death, 1,700 people started screaming and sobbing. When the actor continued, to warn people to walk safely and in numbers to fetch their cars, the crowd plunged into silence, then filed quickly out.



Camouflage House (formerly White House)

Walking alone to the Commerce courtyard blocks away, I felt unsafe in central Washington for the first time — a fear that was soon compounded by police deployments that scrambled my familiar route. But beyond both the grief and fear, I had an 18-year-old's inchoate sense of history propelling me forward, as if an earthquake of ambiguous dimensions was remaking the terrain of my childhood into a new landscape as yet unknown.

Perhaps it was a miracle that Pennsylvania Avenue remained open as long as it did. That freedom was a relic of another time and, in a terrorist-riven America, had to go.

But the way it ended, with scant notice and in the stealthy cover of dawn, was unnerving — as if the next-door neighbors had moved without warning in the middle of the night.

Or so it seemed to me. I can see how others might find the closing of Pennsylvania Avenue just another sign of a violent time. The same day, Wayne LaPierre threatened Bill Clinton before a cheering National Rifle Association convention, saying "We're going to help clean your clock in 1996!" (According to my slang dictionary, "clean your clock" means "to thrash" or "to trounce," and not at the polls.)

Three nights after that, a gunman underterred by the Pennsylvania Avenue detour penetrated a back White House fence instead.

Meanwhile, Americans could tune in the image of the federal building in Oklahoma City, the proximate cause of the Washington barricades, as it imploded over and over again.

Given the demons at large now, the entire capital could be turned into a car-free theme park and the president would still have to live in a bunker, so irremediable is the illusion of the White House as home.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NATO Expansion

With great interest I have been following the discussion concerning the expansion of NATO in your newspaper, including Thomas L. Friedman's commentary "Are They Ready, Then, to Fight for Bratislava?" (*Opinion*, April 10).

Mr. Friedman writes, facetiously, that his father told him, "Son, never go into a thermonuclear war to protect a country you can't find on the map." As a mid-European who has lived most of his life under a Stalinist regime that swallowed up his father as well as the property of both grandfathers, allow me to say that this statement evoked in me the memory of Neville Chamberlain's comment

in the autumn of 1938 following talks with Hitler at which Britain accepted the sacrifice of Czechoslovakia in the vain hope of peace. Mr. Chamberlain said: "It is fantastic and unbelievable that we should, in our country dig trenches and test our gas masks for a country and people about which we know nothing."

We Slovaks see NATO membership as a guarantee that the Hungarian, German and Russian occupations of our country will not be repeated.

MICHAEL BERKO,
Bratislava, Slovakia.

Regarding "NATO: A Cautious Path to Enlargement" (*Opinion*, April 5) by François Heisbourg:

There is nothing to gain in expanding the alliance. Although well-suited to the struggle against a monolithic Soviet Union, NATO cannot be effective in battling the tribalism that is Europe's current threat.

On the other hand, the European Union, with its combination of legislative, judicial and economic, as well as military resources is well equipped to fight an effective battle against tribalism.

Its most potent weapon will become apparent as the countries that have chosen to satiate their tribal urges compare their standards of living with those of countries that have chosen convergence with the European Union. They will soon realize that they can be nationalistic

and poor or multiethnic and rich.
MICHAEL BAKER,
Oslo.

The End of Jobs

Thomas Crampton's article "The End of Jobs?" (*IHT*, May 8) does a commendable job of demonstrating how the competing views of various experts generate considerable publicity without being of much help to policymakers.

A look at his sources reveals that each offers a bit of truth by way of bait, and then a rather greater slice of personal views and preferences. Two of the authors, William Bridges and Charles Handy, predict the end of full-time jobs — at least in part per-

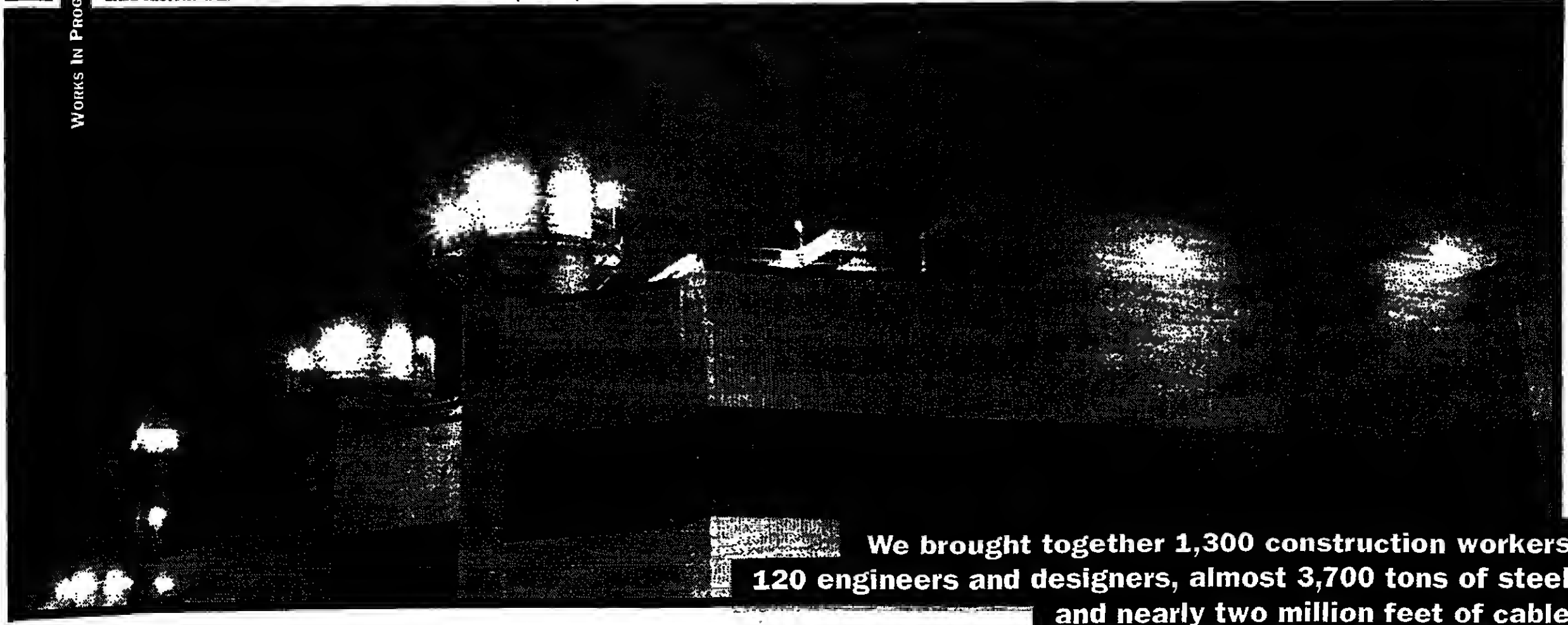
haps because both are consultants who naturally tend to see work and income as a portfolio of activities that need to be managed. On the other hand, David Schonfield and Paul Yakoboski, both of whom have regular, salaried jobs, are not surprisingly far more sanguine about the future of these kinds of arrangements.

Whatever the experts proclaim, all of us out here in the economic trenches have no difficulty in seeing that there are some real and compelling problems: an ever-growing shortage of jobs that offer security, dignity and grounds for optimism about the future.

ERIC BRITTON,
Paris.

WORKS IN PROGRESS

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All for some television and home cooking.

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INTERNATIONAL

Fallout of the Simpson Case

Lawyers See a Broad Impact on Nation's Courts

By Mireya Navarro
New York Times Service

MIAMI — It was 4:30 P.M. on a recent afternoon and the 34 prospective jurors looked tired and impatient. Judge Jeffrey Rosinek of Dade County Circuit Court apologized for bringing them into the courtroom so late in the day but warned that jury selection would take a few hours.

"How many of you get your courtroom information from the media?" the judge began.

The prospective jurors chuckled.

"What case per chance is that?" he asked.

"O.J.," most of the group answered.

For the next few minutes, the "double-murder case in California dominated voir dire in a drug trafficking case in Florida."

"Is there anyone here who's influenced so much by that case that you can't separate it from here?" the judge asked.

"Do all of you understand that the trial here today, these two gentlemen who are on trial, have nothing to do with any other case that's on trial, whether in Florida or California? Do you understand that?"

The scene, judges and trial lawyers say, is repeated daily in courtrooms across the country. Routinely, they say, they now question jurors regarding their knowledge of and attitudes toward the O.J. Simpson case, trying to gauge what many legal experts consider to be its unhealthy influence on public perceptions of the criminal justice system.

For years, lawyers say, they used television programs like "Perry Mason," "L.A. Law" and "Matlock" to point out and then dispel myths about trials, like the misconceptions that a defendant must prove his innocence or take the witness stand. Now they use the Simpson case.

The peculiarities of the Simpson case, from the long jury sequestration to the small army of lawyers assembled on both sides, judges and lawyers say, are almost as far removed from the realities of the typical courtroom as it is a fictional drama.

Here, as in other places, the Simpson trial is broadcast every day, in part or "gavel to gavel," by radio and television stations. Few in legal circles can remember a more sensational and publicized trial since the Lindbergh kidnapping case.

In Bartow, a town of 15,000 in central Florida, the probing of prospective jurors in a recent murder case ferreted out one who said that, based on his perception of the Simpson trial, defense lawyers would say or do anything to get their client off, according to Assistant State Attorney Cass M. Castillo. The juror was excused.

Here in Miami, Michael Band, Dade County's chief assistant attorney, said that the suggestion of crime scene contamination and tampering in the Simpson case has persuaded prosecutors to call extra witnesses to vouch for the integrity of the evidence in their cases.

Indeed, the phenomena of the Simpson trial have pushed the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers to include a special forum on its lessons at a meeting this month.

And Judy Kozloski, a Superior Court judge in San Mateo County, California, said it had made her reconsider allowing cameras in the courtroom.

"This is clear proof that cameras in the courtroom do not prove beneficial," Judge Kozloski said. "Everybody is playing to influence public opinion, and that is detrimental to both the people and the defendant's right to a fair trial."

The fallout of the Simpson case will not be completely known until after a verdict. But using terms like "a caricature," "a Tinseltown docudrama" and "an embarrassment," many defense lawyers and prosecutors agree that the trial has served up a distorted view of American justice.

They decry the spectacle of witnesses seeming to say one thing under oath and another outside the courtroom; of jurors accusing other jurors of violating the judge's orders; of lawyers attacking witnesses' credibility in press interviews; and of the play-by-play analysis supplied by legal scholars and practitioners.

Defense lawyers worry in particular about jurors. Many outside factors may influence a juror's opinion in a case, such as one's personal dealings with the police. But lawyers say they have found none as pervasive, or dangerous, as the Simpson trial, which began in January and could last months more.

Many lawyers say they expect more people to be less willing to serve on juries because they fear being committed to

lengthy trials or are simply disgusted with the system.

Defense lawyers also worry about jurors' unrealistic expectations: the possibility that some jurors may be skeptical of their client's case unless they can "hire Nobel Prize winners to talk about whether this fingerprint was lifted properly," as John Henry Hingson 3d, an Oregon defense lawyer, put it.

Members of the defense bar said that by relying on a "shotgun approach" — shooting down every scrap of evidence against Mr. Simpson with a barrage of alternative explanations — instead of on a clear strategy, Mr. Simpson's "dream team" had fostered public mistrust of defense lawyers in general.

Gerald H. Goldstein, president of the criminal defense lawyers association, said its members have told him that jurors nationwide, taking their lead from the Simpson trial, are more aggressive and "come in with the preconceived notion that they're going to be abused."

"They're angry," he added.



Members of the Association of Medical Doctors for Asia loading supplies Monday in Japan for Sakhalin quake victims.

BOSNIA: U.S. Joins Europeans in Twin-Track Effort

Continued from Page 1

NATO foreign ministers were to start a long-planned, two-day gathering in the Dutch resort of Noordwijk on Tuesday. The European Union ministers issued a statement saying the body "supports diplomatic efforts in course to achieve the mutual recognition of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia-Montenegro" and condemning what it called the Bosnian Serbs' "odious hostage-taking."

The statement also backed what it called "reinforcement measures" to allow UN troops to "regain their freedom of movement." But it came up with no greater threat to the Bosnian Serbs, who have seized the initiative in the crisis, than to warn them "of the consequences to which they were exposing themselves."

Within Europe, Britain and France, whose combined troops in Bosnia form the biggest single element of the UN force, are the leading powers in efforts to defuse the crisis, but the Bosnian Serbs' humiliation of the UN and of NATO is seen increasingly as a challenge to U.S. leadership.

Officials traveling with Mr. Christopher said this was "why it is even more imperative" for UN forces to stay in Bosnia. Both the Prime Minister John Major of Britain and President Jacques Chirac of France gave assurances last weekend that their forces would stay and both said their troops would be reinforced, the official said.

In Brussels, Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd of Britain said: "We are substantially strengthening the British contingent in order that the British troops there can be protected. The French view is fundamentally the same as ours."

Twelve hundred British troops are to leave for Bosnia on Tuesday, but it is not clear whether they will fall under British or UN command.

"The UN needs to be re-grouped so it is less vulnerable and weak," Mr. Hurd said. The French foreign minister, Hervé de Charette, also urged a stronger mandate for the UN forces to defend themselves.

"France believes the UN troops must have stronger means to ensure their own security," he said.

France has previously threatened to pull its troops out of Bosnia if they are not permitted a stronger capability for self-defense. The talk of regrouping the UN troops, however, has caused Washington to express fears that the redeployment of the peacekeeping forces in larger settlements would effectively abandon remote Muslim enclaves to the Bosnian Serbs.

A key part of the strategy relates to Mr. Milosevic, whom the Contact Group has been seeking to persuade for months to recognize Bosnia and Croatia as independent states. That, in turn, Mr. Hurd said, would "draw a line under any effort to achieve a 'greater Serbia'."

In this thinking, the move would also put pressure on the Bosnian Serbs to accept a peace proposal drawn up by the Contact Group offering them 49 percent of Bosnia. U.S. officials said Mr. Milosevic has accepted 85 percent of a complicated proposal linking recognition of Bosnia and Croatia to the suspension and lifting of sanctions against Belgrade.

But the negotiation is stalled over Mr. Milosevic's demand that the sanctions be lifted automatically once they have been suspended.

QUAGMIRE: EUROPE: New Policy, Old Theme

Europe's Choices

Continued from Page 1

them to defend themselves. But France cannot withdraw unilaterally without wrecking any chance Mr. Chirac may have of realizing his ambition of leading the European Union into the 21st century.

Britain and France could agree jointly to leave and get Spain, Sweden and other European Union countries to pull out with them, but that would be seen as cynical abandonment of the Bosnian civilian victims of the fighting, whose protection is the United Nations' main reason for being there.

So diplomacy turns in circles, with the main hope of change now seen in the face-saving possibility that Mr. Milosevic may soon agree to recognize Bosnia in exchange for a lifting of the UN sanctions against his country.

Britain is sending in 1,200 more soldiers to protect the 3,565 already in Bosnia, and France is sending an aircraft carrier and an amphibious assault force to the Adriatic for its 3,835 soldiers to call on for help if the Serbs try to attack them.

The French and the British also have agreed to consolidate the deployment of the UN forces, now scattered all around Bosnia.

Continued from Page 1

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany, in a speech in Washington last week — said they were concerned that America's attention was drifting toward the fast-growing markets of Asia and Latin America.

"There is definitely a sense in Europe that a vacuum has developed between Europe and the U.S.," said Jeffrey E. Garten, undersecretary of commerce for international trade.

"This is partly a result of a European sense that we have spent most of our time and energy on other areas," he added. "And with the end of the Cold War, the reduction of American forces in Europe and no widespread security threat, there is a fear that the essential glue that held the relationship together seems to be coming apart."

To strengthen political ties, Mr. Christopher will propose stepped-up cooperation on halting the spread of nuclear weapons, seeking peace in the Middle East, helping political reform in the former Soviet bloc and providing aid to the Third World, Eastern Europe and Russia. While trans-Atlantic coordination is often done haphazardly through occasional meetings, Mr. Christopher will call for setting up more formal

mechanisms, like regular meetings of top U.S. and European anti-narcotics officials.

The way Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd of Britain described it in a speech on May 22 in Chicago, increased cooperation is vital so that the United States and Europe can be "pathfinders" that lead world efforts toward peace, stability, free trade and prosperity.

As for economic cooperation, U.S. and European diplomats say that while setting up a trans-Atlantic free-trade area is a decade or two away, opening talks to establish such an area can inject new energy into the relationship.

During a visit on Thursday to Washington, Mr. Kinkel, who is a leading advocate of a free-trade area, said: "Now that economic and financial issues have come more to the foreground, next to NATO another pillar ought to be built — an economic bridge — although it won't be built overnight."

Some administration officials are said to be pushing for a go-slow approach to free trade with Europe because they remember how an important Democratic Party constituency — labor unions — soured on President Bill Clinton when he pushed for the North American Free Trade Agreement.

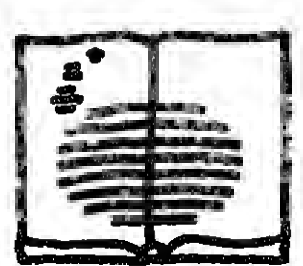
BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Ingrid de Coster, owner of contemporary design gallery in Ghent, is reading Fernando Pessoa's "Livro do Desassossego" ("The Book of Disquiet").

"There's no story, just thoughts, and it's not to be read in two days, but over years. Each day I can just open at a different place and start and finish where I want."

(John Brunton, IHT)



STALIN'S LETTERS TO MOLOTOV, 1925-1936

Edited by Lars T. Lih, Oleg V. Naumov and Oleg V. Khlevniuk. Translated from the Russian by Catherine A. Fitzpatrick. 276 pages. \$25. Yale University Press.

Reviewed by Donald J. Raleigh

IN 1969 at age 79, a crotchety Vyacheslav Molotov, arguably Joseph Stalin's most trusted apostle, deposited in the Communist Party archives 79 original letters and notes he had received from Stalin between 1925 and 1936. Stalin penned most of the letters to Molotov in the second half of the 1920s. The collection contains only 13 documents from the 1930s, none from 1928 or 1934, and none of Molotov's replies to Stalin.

Old "Stone Bottom" (Molotov) apparently took some secrets to the grave with him.

This correspondence, along with "The Secret World of American Communism" by Harvey Klehr, John Earl Haynes and Fridrikh I. Firsov, inaugurates Yale University Press' "Annals of Communism" series.

an ambitious undertaking designed to select, publish and explain the most historically significant documents culled from previously inaccessible Soviet party and state archives.

Not finding much of interest in the correspondence, the general reader might be confused by the differing perspectives the Russian and American editors bring to the project. For American editor Lars Lih, the letters make a compelling case for Stalin as a true believer who had the best interests of the revolution, toiling classes and party at heart.

Lih's Stalin viewed government as a form of continual struggle,

however, Lih emphasizes that Stalin had a coherent approach to running the country, an "antibureaucratic scenario" which represented the source of his power and authority. Lih also argues that in Stalin's mind the concept of world revolution and the Soviet state coalesced.

For the more cynical Russian editors, the correspondence shows that Stalin "was entirely consumed by the political struggle within the upper echelons of power" and was interested in foreign policy only insofar as it had a bearing on the question of political power. Stalin's biographer, Robert C. Tucker, who wrote the book's foreword,

shares their skepticism. Tucker's Stalin was a "Russian imperial Bolshevik," driven above all by a "quest for glory." The editors also diverge in their assessment of Stalin's promotion of class war as a weapon in the political struggle. Lih's Stalin believed in the guilt of those accused of "wrecking" activities, while the Russian editors' Stalin is more calculating.

The correspondence does help to clarify some controversial issues, for example, the so-called Eastman affair, when the American Communist and Trotskyist supporter Max Eastman published a book offering a behind-the-scenes expose of Kremlin politics following Lenin's death. In light of what the letters have to say about the affair, Lih calls for a reassessment of the struggle for the Lenin succession, which he casts as a rupture between the Politburo and Trotsky, rather than as a duel between Stalin and Trotsky.

Stalin the correspondent comes across as an intelligent, angry, hands-on, capable and supremely confident politician who frequently erred. His emotional range appears to have been confined to degrees of anger, which even the faithful Molotov had difficulty avoiding. Although the letters contain few memorable passages, they do convey the sense of urgency Stalin felt in the need to embark upon a program of rapid industrialization to stave off foreign domination. They reveal his contempt for the West, the priority he gave to exporting grain in order to secure foreign credits for the country's ambitious industrial plans, his disregard for human life and his calculated decision to greatly expand vodka production to help pay for modernization, despite the colossal social costs of excessive drinking.

On Dec. 5, 1929, Stalin wrote that collectivization was going well. Was he deceived by official reports from the provinces sent to him? Was he a victim of the regime's official discourse that did not allow for the state-driven program to fail? The editors might have speculated more about the significance of such remarks.

Donald J. Raleigh is professor of Russian history at the University of North Carolina and author of "Revolution on the Volga" and other works.

TRADE:

U.S. Is Isolated

Continued from Page 1

are to be imposed on 13 Japanese-made luxury car models if an agreement is not reached by June 28.

The U.S. commerce secretary, Ronald H. Brown, seemed to acknowledge that possibility last week in Paris, when he said that U.S. government lawyers had mixed opinions on whether the punitive tariffs violated the world trade agreement approved last year.

"He was putting the best possible face on things," a senior American official said of Mr. Brown's comments. "I think there is a clear apprehension that we are going to court with a losing case."

Indeed, U.S. officials are making little effort to defend the legality of the sanctions. Instead, they have begun to send direct and indirect messages to Tokyo that something much more important than auto parts is at stake.

Japanese leaders, they now argue, have a weighty decision to make: whether it is worth winning in front of the World Trade Organization if the long-term cost is harm to their overall relationship with the United States.

Meanwhile, Asian countries that do not have Japan's wealth or political influence fear they would not stand a chance against American demands that they, too, quickly open their markets or face strong sanctions.

■ **WTO Can See Both Sides**

Japan won backing in the World Trade Organization on Monday for its contention that auto-import sanctions announced by the United States were against the rules of the new body. Reuters reported from Geneva.

But a U.S. counterclaim that domestic regulations and practices of Japanese car firms made it difficult for foreign manufacturers to compete on equal terms also received support, trade diplomats said.

Jean-Pierre Leng, the European Union's ambassador to the WTO, told a meeting of the organization's Council on Trade in Goods that even an advance announcement of sanctions in a dispute could not be accepted under the organization's rules if it affected trade.

NET: Asia's Temptation and Worry

Continued from Page 1

connected to the Internet, a number that is expected to grow exponentially over the next several years. According to the Internet Society, more than 15,000 computers are hooked up to the Internet in Hong Kong, more than 8,000 in Singapore, more than 3,000 in Thailand and more than 500 in China.

Most computers are found at universities, government offices and in the offices of large corporations, although increasingly — especially in prosperous areas of Hong Kong and Singapore — computers are found at home, used for everything from word processing to computer games.

Among Asia's authoritarian nations, only North Korea and Burma are sitting out the communications revolution, if only because they are too poor to afford computers and the telephone equipment needed to reach the network.

Internet service made its debut in China only two years ago, but there are already at least eight Internet servers there, including a commercial service available to the general public that was established in cooperation with Sprint, the American telecommunications company.

In January, Beijing announced that it would create a nationwide computer network linking more than 100 college campuses to the Internet, even though students at those same campuses were the center of political dissent before the violent 1989 Tiananmen crackdown.

The Communist government of Vietnam is allowing Internet servers to open for business, even though it has already had difficulty controlling the deluge of electronic mail from dissidents living abroad.

No country seems to be more aware of the opportunity and the threat posed by the Internet than Singapore, the wealthy authoritarian city-state that has some of the strictest censorship laws in Asia.

In Singapore, the government is struck by a contradictory impulse as it tries to establish Singapore as the communications and financial hub of Southeast Asia. The government talks of making Singapore "an intelligent island," and so it not only allows the

NET: Asia's Temptation and Worry

Continued from Page 1

public, access to the Internet, but it also encourages it.

The Singapore government offers two services connecting computer users to the Internet, and a third, private service is being formed. "The choice is either we master the technology or it will master us," said George Yeo, the minister of information and the arts.

But what distinguishes it is that a budding Singaporean dissident need only sit down at a computer, dial a local phone number and type a simple instruction on the keyboard to find a plethora of mostly anonymous invective about the government, along with some spirited defenses of it.

The free-wheeling criticism — which might well have prompted a knock on the door from the police if it had appeared in a newspaper — is now freely available to tens of thousands of computer users in Singapore — and millions around the world — through the Internet.

China is reportedly planning to limit access by setting high fees for Internet use. At a seminar in Hong Kong last week, a researcher for China's Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, Jiang Limiao, said that China was looking for other ways of controlling access. He did not elaborate.

Singapore is calling for self-policing of the system and has warned that it would take legal action against anyone who dared use the Internet to transmit pornographic or seditious material.

Last year, the Singapore government acknowledged it relied through the files of users of Technet, one of the two government-funded Internet providers, in search of pornography. The search turned up a few pornographic images, leading the government to post a computerized warning to Technet users about "commercial activity."

But the sweep also alarmed foreign corporations operating in Singapore that use the Internet for electronic mail. The companies feared that the government might eventually begin snooping into confidential corporate information. The Singapore government has since assured the companies that it has no intention of conducting more unannounced searches.

QUAKE:

2,000 Feared Dead

Continued from Page 1

just south of Sakhalin, and South Korea offered to help, but General Lokryonov said Russia did not need aid.

"We have 300 professional Russian rescue workers in the zone plus Defense Ministry specialists," he said. "There is no need for foreign rescuers to come to Sakhalin."

Rescuers were hampered by bad roads and rudimentary services. A few cranes were at work hauling concrete blocks away from the piles of debris.

Tent cities and field hospitals were being set up for those left homeless by the quake.

Altogether, 55,000 people lived in the remote northern region of Sakhalin that was hit by the earthquake. But it was Neftegorsk, close to the epicenter, that took the brunt.

Alexander Salianikov, chief doctor at a hospital here, said the injured were suffering from multiple fractures and respiratory problems.

A team of UN experts in natural disasters arrived Monday in Sakhalin to assess the damage. UN sources said in Geneva.

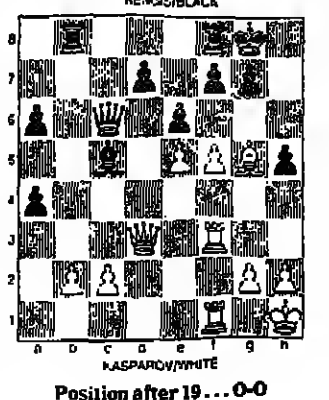
(Reuters, AP)

By Robert Byrne

GARRY KASPAROV won the Mikhail Tal Memorial Tournament. In Round 10 he beat Edvins Kengis.

Against the Taimanov Variation of the Sicilian Defense with 2...e6, 4...Nc6 and 5...Qc7, Kasparov does not leave an easy trail to follow. He used 6...Bc3 at 7...Bd3 Nf6 8...O-O Ne5 9...h3 Bc5 10...Kb1 d6 11...f4 Nc7 12...a3 in a game last year with Ivanchuk. But now his choice is 6...Be2.

The Taimanov is known for its versatility. Thus, after 8...Kh1, Black has the option of backing into a Scheveningen Variation with 8...d6, 9...Be7 and 10...O-O or going for counterattack, as Kengis did, with 8...Nd4 9...Qd4 Bc5 10...Qd3 h5. Kasparov's 11...Bg5?!, the plan being to answer 11...Ng4 with 12...f4 and if 12...Nf2, then 13...Rf2 Bf2 14...e3 Bc5 15...Ne4 gives White a promising attack. Since the move 10...h5 had already made casting kingside risky, Kasparov proceeded to



SICILIAN DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	Black
Kasparov	Kengis	Kasparov	Kengis
1...e4	c5	1...e4	c5
2...Nf3	e6	2...Nf3	e6
3...d4	cxd4	3...d4	cxd4
4...Nc3	Nc6	4...Nc3	Nc6
5...Bg5	Nf6	5...Bg5	Nf6
6...Be2	h3	6...Be2	h3
7...Bd3	Nf6	7...Bd3	Nf6
8...O-O	Ne5	8...O-O	Ne5
9...h3	Bc5	9...h3	Bc5
10...Kb1	d6	10...Kb1	d6
11...f4	Nc7	11...f4	Nc7
12...a3		12...a3	

QUAKE:
...d Head



Clockwise from top left: Lagerfeld with design by runner-up Julien MacDonald (left) and winner Roger Lee; designs by Stockdale, Mason and McLean; Matthew Wood (left) and his Dunhill winner; pouch hat from Spillers collection.

Designing Students: Cream of the Crop Among Britain's Graduates

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Karl Lagerfeld was faced with a dilemma. Which of 16 fashion students deserved first prize? His answer was to pick five finalists, pull out his pen—and write personal checks of £3,000 (\$4,800) each to the four runners-up at London's Royal College of Art.

The checks were photocopied, framed and banked. And the story about the Karl Lagerfeld Scholarship had already become legend by the time the college staged its annual fashion show two weeks later.

Last week, in the presence of Queen Elizabeth's sister, Princess Margaret, and of Romeo Gigli (who gave another award), the 28 students presented their final-year collections.

This period is high noon for fashion graduates. In New York last Friday, the Fashion Insti-

tute of Technology closed its 50th anniversary celebrations with a graduation ceremony at Radio City Music Hall.

In Berlin on May 19, Vivienne Westwood showed what the students she taught had achieved in three years. Parson's Paris School of Design staged its show on May 23—before the fashion course is scaled down to a single year. In mid-June, a Graduation Fashion Week in London brings together the showings of Britain's colleges.

The Royal College of Art is different—not only because it is a post-graduate course, but also because its alumni are snapped up by the world's leading fashion houses. Gigli's involvement in the annual International Wool Secretariat's project follows in the fashion footsteps of Giorgio Armani, Escada and Max Mara.

Such is the prestige attached to the RCA that its rector, Professor Anthony Jones, spoke of an "army of sponsors." One

seemed most unexpected: Spillers pet foods. Guests at the Banqueting House in Whitehall were greeted by kitsch topiary and floral arrangements in doggy shapes—including a French poodle created out of fluffy white flowers.

As a result, the show opened with a wacky passage of hats shaped like bone-biscuits or Scottish terriers, as well as swimwear made from plastic packaging—just the shenanigans that the public expects from students.

But the strength of the Royal College is not just what is seen on the runway. As in shows by internationally renowned designers, modern clothes using interesting and inventive textiles need to be seen close up.

So when Laura Watson, winner of the Browns boutique wool prize, sent out Victorian-style hooded cloaks and cage-skirts to the music from the film "The Piano," it was hard to see that

this was an imaginative knitwear collection.

And although Stuart Stockdale, the Gigli award winner, might have seemed kooky, showing fitted wool jackets with nylon skirts inflated by a pump, the result was an original and creative use of volume and changing shapes.

"Students' runway shows are meant to attract attention to themselves," says Susannah Handley, tutor in fashion and textiles. "Sometimes people who don't show very well have wonderful conceptual ideas. They sense the ether of what might be coming in. Teaching is to try and make the intellectual processes marry up."

Textile innovation and technology were constant themes in the RCA show. From Flora McLean's nylon skirts whirling like flying saucers, through Stephen Banks's tailored menswear in cyberspace blue and the striking hairs like mad

scientist sculptured from Jo Gordon. (Two of the Lagerfeld runners-up were also milliners.)

But perhaps significantly, Anna Mason, who had previously won the Lagerfeld scholarship, was one of the rare students to present intricately cut but simple clothes, using shades of café au lait and cream.

Several British industry representatives (who declined to be quoted) claimed that the RCA's focus on creativity often resulted in unrealistic and unwearable clothes.

"I tell my students 'I don't want you to be creative—I want you to start by copying,'" said Westwood of her Berlin students. "A teacher should give good models to look at—and the education is about self-discipline. I hope to teach them to be competent."

Gigli, while praising the students who had come to his Milan studio and selected Italian yarns and fabrics, admitted that you

cannot expect to find 10 creative students in a single year.

The main concern voiced about the Royal College of Art students is that they are skimmed off by foreign companies. There are two theories about this phenomenon: that an unresponsive, mass-market British industry is incapable of absorbing creative talent, or that the students are unwilling to temper creativity to the market place.

Alan Duddle, a director of Dunhill, spoke out about the "brain drain" of British fash-

ion talent. "It is a compliment to the Royal College," said Duddle. "But what a terrible shame that there are so few opportunities for creative talent in the British fashion industry that they leave the country in such large numbers. There is a shortage of management willing to make a long-term investment."

A study by the British Fashion Council disputed Duddle's claim. Three-quarters of Britain's 1994 design-college graduates were working within

six months, 60 percent in design, some in related careers, and only 11 percent abroad according to the survey of 17 colleges.

Yet the future of fashion graduated worldwide is an issue, for there are few investors now prepared to invest in new names.

The problem is not so much with this year's graduates, who are fortunate to be able to work in a maestro's studio. But who will support these alumni in seven or 10 years time to create the design companies for the new millennium?

In the Hamptons, a Frothing Bouillabaisse

By Neil MacFarquhar
New York Times Service

EAST HAMPTON, New York — Twelve hours before this year's distros-of-the-moment served their first calamari appetizers, in fact well before many of their clients had even lifted an eyelid, Danny King was on the bay, straining under nets laden with just plain squid.

Even as he lifted, King, his face framed by a white-flecked, rounded beard of the type his ancestors might have worn 200 years ago, kept watch for the cigarette boats stinging across Gardiners Bay.

"You used to go fishing and you didn't see half a dozen boats all day," he said, his long iron hook bringing up a trap net swarming with squid, skate, rockfish, striped bass, fluke, blowfish, sea robin and horseshoe crabs—a living, frothing bouillabaisse.

Now on foggy days, he said, he hesitates to venture even the 100 yards offshore to check his nets. "I keep my head going around in circles," he said. "A lot of these people don't know where they are and just keep going full throttle."

Memorial Day weekend marks summer moving to full throttle in the Hamptons, the annual onslaught of the chic, both welcomed and dreaded by the locals.

The transformation from ordinary to constantly crowded and vaguely exotic makes the natives feel like strangers in their own land, even though it is almost the sole support of their economy.

Each summer they feel a little more besieged in this string of quaint, highly groomed villages that thrive on the annual tide of summer trade, a tide that never recedes as far as the year before.

"This is going to be the sum-

mer when we forget who the locals are," said Helen S. Ratray, the editor and publisher of The East Hampton Star, who some natives barely consider local, even though she has lived here for more than three decades. "They are disappearing."

It has been years since those rooted on eastern Long Island got a September break from the crowds. Faxes, computers and multimillion-dollar houses have made the Hamptons a virtual extension of Manhattan. A recent state study estimated that \$10 billion has been invested in second homes, and there is no great urge to shutter them come Labor Day.

"In October we now have the Hamptons Film Festival, just to extend the misery," said Bill Henderson, a publisher who took refuge from New York 15 years ago and now escapes from East Hampton to Maine until Thanksgiving. Not even that date may be safe; a just-opened Hamptons branch of a SoHo (Manhattan) eatery is planning a New Year's Eve party.

Still, the crowds reach a crescendo in the summer, when traffic along much of the 30 miles between Southampton and Montauk all but stops, and the only positive thing anybody can say about the gridlock and the difficulty making a left turn

across the Montauk Highway is that it keeps accidents to a minimum.

It is little wonder, then, that the vehicle of choice for the standing still has become the British Range Rover, which is somewhat akin to driving a turbo-charged living room couch.

David Yurman, a jewelry designer, and his wife, Sybil, paused on the way from Manhattan to plunk down \$55,000 for a silver blue version.

"Before we got to the house, we stopped here to buy," Mrs. Yurman said. "It's a very cushy ride. It's a status car out here. The couple appeared a little unsettled when someone mentioned that dealers in Brooklyn or New Jersey might sell it \$4,000 cheaper, but protested the idea of venturing into Brooklyn to buy a car."

Since most customers barely get to drive their cars on the road, much less off, Bob Dauman, a salesman on the lot, said that the dealership rents out the Bridgehampton race track every Labor Day, filling it with mud puddles, gravel slides and hillocks so the vehicle owners can splash around in four-wheel

drive. "It's a fantasy," Dauman said. "They love it."

Although more and more people stay put in eastern Long Island come September, Tony Bullock, the supervisor in the town of East Hampton, estimates the area population surges to 225,000 from 100,000 over the summer. "I know from our garbage flow," he said. "It's 18 to 20 tons a day in winter, while peak weekends generate over 120 tons a day."

That 50-day influx generates between 60 and 70 percent of the year's economic activity, he said, a number likely to grow as major employers like Drummond Aircraft leave and are not replaced.

The business of building or buying second homes keeps an army of lawyers, architects, carpenters, house painters and gardeners busy almost year-round. Local shops have to pay more than minimum wage to keep workers. And about 80 percent of the \$260,000 collected for parking tickets last year in East Hampton came over the summer.

The days when summer meant a slower pace and getting



Designer Jean Muir and one of her creations.

Muir's Classical Rigor

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Jean Muir, the distinguished fashion designer and a leading member of the British design establishment, died Sunday of cancer at the age of 66.

In her work, as in her personal style, Muir had a classical rigor. The jersey dresses that launched her label in 1966 demanded precision cutting. Muir described herself as "an engineer with fabric" and was named by the French *la reine de la robe* (the queen of the dress).

"Miss Muir," as she was always known, had a mission: to encourage the craft of fashion, rather than design in the abstract. She was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts in 1973, a Commander of the British Empire in 1984, and to British fashion's Hall of Fame in 1994.

Suzy Menkes

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PAGE 5

Wharf Benefits From Asset Swap With Sister Firm

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Two partial subsidiaries of Wheelock & Co., one of Hong Kong's biggest conglomerates, will swap cash and assets in a transaction worth 3.06 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$395.6 million), Wheelock announced Monday.

Wharf (Holdings) Ltd. will pass its 74.46 percent interest in Marco Polo Developments Ltd., worth about 3.06 billion dollars, to Hongkong Realty &

Trust Co. In return, Hongkong Realty will pass to Wharf 1.58 billion worth of real-estate assets, including five residential properties in the Peak section of Hong Kong, and commercial space in the Tsuen Wan section.

The difference in asset values will be balanced by a 1.48 billion dollar payment from Hongkong Realty to Wharf.

Wheelock owns 45 percent of Wharf and 42.1 percent of Hongkong Realty. Marco Polo Developments owns the Marco Polo hotel in Singapore. Wheelock is owned by World International (Holdings) Ltd.

Wharf Holdings said the asset swap was strictly strategic, but analysts said the move was more a way of smoothing the company's profit stream.

Wharf and Wheelock said the deal would focus Wharf on Hong Kong and China, while Hongkong Realty would concentrate on the rest of Asia.

"The move is a strategic move to concentrate as much of the Hong Kong and China portfolio to Wharf and to move the Southeast Asia investments and activities to Hongkong Realty as part of the Wheelock Group," John Hing, Wharf's executive director, said after Wharf's annual meeting on Monday.

Analysts said Wharf stood to make a profit of close to 2 billion dollars on the deal. That would lower its debt ratio to the low teens and cover losses at its Wharf Cable unit.

Simon Lo of Kerry Securities said most analysts thought profit growth at Wharf would be 10 percent to 15 percent this year, "low compared to the last few years."

"I think this is part of the group's strategy to maintain the growth," he said, adding that the move was sensible. Analysts said the asset swap would help Wharf fill gaps in its earnings stream. They said some of the company's property developments were unlikely to produce income for several years, while its cable TV unit continued to suffer losses.

One analyst who asked that his name not be used said: "What management is trying to do is boost earnings for Wharf in 1995 because there's a bit of an earnings gap."

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Beijing Awards Patent Damages To Chinese Man

Reuters

BEIJING — A Beijing court has banded down what state media on Monday called China's first million-yuan judgment in an intellectual-property infringement case, ruling in favor of the patentee of a mineral water machine.

It was the third major anti-piracy settlement issued by Beijing's main trial court in two weeks, following rulings in favor of Walt Disney Co., Paramount Communications Co.'s Prentice-Hall Inc. unit and General Cinema Corp.'s Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc. subsidiary.

The cases were the first from China's courts since Chinese and U.S. officials signed an accord in March pledging Beijing would crack down on copyright, trademark and patent piracy.

The Beijing Intermediate People's court ordered Tangshan Fuhao Co. to pay 1 million yuan (\$120,688) compensation to Sun Yungui, whose Beilong mineral water dispenser is one of China's most popular consumer products. The judgment was the biggest award in a case of intellectual-property-rights infringement within China, the official Xinhua news agency said.

The court also ordered the company in the northern city of Tangshan to pay the majority of legal costs arising from Mr. Sun's two-year-old lawsuit. Xinhua said Tangshan Fuhao was ordered to halt production immediately and hand over the compensation within 10 days.

A Flat Market for Flat Displays? Capacity Outgrows Demand for Lap-Top Screens

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan's ability to manufacture sophisticated small computer screens, one of the few bright spots for the country's electronics industry, is becoming a victim of its own success.

With far more screens becoming available than computer manufacturers need, prices for notebook computers are dropping, dragging the screen makers' profits down with them.

"The announced capacity is four to five times bigger than the market," said David E. Mentley, director of display industry research at Stanford Resources, a market research firm in San Jose, California. "The price quotes are basically in a free fall."

Mr. Mentley said Japanese companies, plus new competitors in South Korea, have announced plans to build enough capacity to supply 14 million active-matrix screens for notebook computers annually. He said world demand was for just 3 million.

Some executives dispute this, saying that production problems mean the capacity will not all be used and arguing that the market for the notebook screens is substantially larger than 3 million.

The glut can be traced, at least in part, to the unwillingness of consumers to pay more for an advance in technology. Most laptop computers have used a screen technology, called passive-matrix display, that provides slower and less vivid graphic images than the active-matrix models.

Active-matrix screens have brilliant and sharp colors and images that can change quickly, allowing the screens to display video images as well as graphics. But active-matrix screens are \$500 more expensive and more power-hungry than the passive-matrix screens.

That is because with active-matrix technology, each dot on the screen, known as a picture element or pixel, is controlled by its own transistor. (The active-matrix

screens are also called thin film transistor, or TFT, liquid-crystal displays.) On passive-matrix screens, pixels are controlled not individually, but by the row.

For notebook computer buyers, the glut of active-matrix screens means falling prices for those laptop computers that use them, since the screen can account for up to 50 percent of the cost of the machine, according to a purchasing manager for a major computer company.

A notebook computer with a 10.4-inch (266.8-millimeter) color active-matrix screen, which retailed for \$5,000 last year, will be down to \$3,000 by the end of the year, said Bruce Stephen, vice presi-

One reason for the oversupply is that the market for portable computers has not grown as fast as expected.

dent of worldwide PC research for International Data Corp., a market research firm.

Prices for the screens themselves have dropped to about \$800 now from about \$1,200 late last year. Industry executives and analysts estimate prices will fall to \$700 or less by Dec. 31.

The drop in prices is coming despite a dramatic rise in the yen, which usually forces Japanese companies to raise export prices, and despite the fact there are few suppliers outside Japan.

But the producers within Japan compete among themselves, and each is afraid of losing business by raising prices. While Japanese companies are moving to raise prices for computer memory chips, for which there is a shortage, they have been hesitant about raising prices for screens.

One reason for the oversupply is that the market for portable computers has

not grown as fast as expected. The growth in personal computers, particularly in the United States, has been mainly in the home market, which favors desktop machines.

The biggest supplier of active-matrix displays has been Sharp Corp. The other two leaders are NEC Corp. and Toshiba Corp., which has a joint venture with International Business Machines Corp. called Display Technologies Inc.

Lured by what looked like high profits in screens at a time when many other parts of the electronics business are burning, many other companies are now jumping into the business, including Hitachi Ltd., Fujitsu Ltd., Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. and Mitsubishi Electric Corp.

South Korean manufacturers, led by Samsung Co. and Goldstar Co., are also entering screen-making business.

The result has been a huge jump in capacity, with more coming on line every day. Earlier this month, NEC cut the ribbon on a \$300 million factory in northern Japan that can produce 50,000 screens a month.

The severe competition could cause some players to be cautious about investing. But for others, the competition is spurring an increase in capacity. "No one else is slowing down, so as competitors we must invest," said Hidehiko Kato, manager of technology for the color liquid-crystal display division at NEC.

Such thinking led to a huge bloodbath, with drastic price cuts, in computer memory chips in the mid-1980s. But while prices are dropping, costs are also falling as production volume increases and manufacturing methods improve. So the screens are still profitable, at least for the leading producers.

The glut does not affect all screens. It is most severe in 8.4-inch and 9.5-inch screens, while it is only now developing in the 10.4-inch screens, which are becoming the market mainstream.

High Tech vs. Low Price: The Future Has to Wait

By John Holusha
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Looking past today's dominant flat-panel video technology in hopes of catching the next big wave, small American manufacturers had hoped to produce big display screens better than anything now available for portable computers.

But these panel makers may have looked too far, too soon. A drop in prices caused by a market glut in the flat-panel screens now produced by Japanese companies such as Sharp Corp. and Fujitsu Ltd. will probably mean the current generation will remain popular for a while.

That is hardly good news for a dozen or so small U.S. companies struggling to make their marks in the business.

"We're not really behind yet," said Larry F. Weber, the president of one of the fledgling American manufacturers, Plasmaco Inc., a privately held company based in Highland, New York. "But if we do not do the right thing in the next year or two, we will have lost it."

Liquid-crystal technology, which was developed in the United States, used compounds that combine the properties of a liquid and solid and can be switched from transparent to opaque by a low electrical charge.

Plasmaco is one of the American companies working on a technology known as plasma display. In place of crystals, a plasma display uses tiny picture element, or pixel, cells of electrically charged gases to produce a high-resolution image.

The company is already producing monochrome screens, selling some for about \$9,000 each, to customers such as brokerage firms. It is rushing to turn out its first full-color screens next year.

Like other developers of new technology, Mr. Weber of Plasmaco faces the problem of the expense of producing the first units. Per-unit costs can be expected to fall rapidly once techniques are refined, if enough sales materialize.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong	Singapore	Tokyo
Hang Seng	Straits Times	Nikkei 225
10000	2400	20000
9000	2200	19000
8000	2100	18000
7000	2000	17000
1994	1994	1994
Exchange Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close
Hong Kong Hang Seng	9,316.17	9,328.18
Singapore Straits Times	2,164.40	2,163.24
Sydney All Ordinaries	2,013.80	2,023.80
Tokyo Nikkei 225	15,674.03	15,694.25
Kuala Lumpur Composite	1,043.48	1,047.57
Bangkok SET	1,382.88	1,389.91
Seoul Composite Index	887.50	847.08
Taipei Stock Market Index	5,597.44	5,524.07
Manila PSE	2,744.37	2,764.51
Jakarta Composite Index	472.76	473.69
Wellington NZSE-40	2,106.16	2,122.06
Bombay Sensitive Index	3,243.55	3,235.55

Source: Reuters

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- China International Trust & Investment Corp. plans to combine the 48 securities businesses of its subsidiaries into a single company called Citic Securities Co. in August.
- Hutchison Telephone, the mobile communications subsidiary of Hutchison Whampoa Ltd., launched a digital phone network in which it plans to invest 600 million Hong Kong dollars (\$77.7 million) over a two-year period.
- Kobe Steel Ltd. said in a new three-year plan that it planned to resume dividend payments in the 1997-98 financial year.
- Japanese retail sales fell by 1.7 percent in April from a year ago, to 1.79 trillion yen (\$21 billion) in April, marking the fourth successive month of decline.
- Japan's motor-vehicle exports fell 1.1 percent in April from a year earlier, to 362,831 units. It was the fourth consecutive year-on-year decline, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association said.
- Sony Corp. will begin assembling Trinitron color television sets at its Sony India Pvt. subsidiary in July.
- Australia's current account deficit narrowed to a seasonally adjusted 2.25 billion dollars (\$1.62 billion) in April from 2.31 billion dollars in March.
- Sydney Harbour Casino Ltd., which is operated by the U.S. company Showboat Inc., launched a 147 million Australian dollar stock issue to fund development of a big casino overlooking Sydney Harbor.

Reuters, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder, AFP

Indocement to Sell Flour Mill

JAKARTA — Indonesia's largest cement maker, PT Indocement Tunggul Prakarsa, said Monday it would sell its Bogasari flour mill to its PT Indofood Sukes Makmur subsidiary and would use the proceeds to expand its cement production capacity.

Indocement, which bought PT Bogasari Flour Mills in 1992

for about 829 billion rupiah (\$372 million), said it would sell the miller to Indofood at a net value of 1.41 trillion rupiah.

Indocement and Indofood are members of the country's largest conglomerate, the Salim Group, headed by the tycoon Liem Sioe Liong. Bogasari is the largest wheat-flour miller in Indonesia, accounting for 85 percent of the market.

Seoul Stocks Jump on Government's Measures

Bloomberg Business News

SEOUL — Stocks rose about 5 percent Monday, two days after the government announced measures to reduce the supply of stocks and increase demand for them.

After Saturday's half-day session ended, the government announced a plan to mobilize a \$5 billion stock market stabilization fund. Seoul also scaled down plans to sell shares in state-run enterprises to the public.

"The measures were something the stock market had yearned for a long time," said Cho Hyun Kwang, an analyst with Coryo Securities Co.

Lee Jung Wan, a fund manager with Daehan Investment Trust Co., said the measures "were powerful enough to dwarf all the negative factors of the market."

The Korea Composite index rose 40.41 points, to 887.50. It was the largest single-day rise in the market's history.

Trading was 30 million shares, up from the 1995 daily average of 25 million shares.

Advancing issues outnumbered declining ones by 857 to 9 with 25 shares unchanged.

The composite index had fallen by about 17 percent this

year prior to the announcement.

The stabilization fund, created in the early 1990s to prevent a stock-market crash, is to buy \$500 million worth of stocks immediately.

Traders said the fund bought shares Monday for the first time in months, targeting mainly large-capital manufacturing shares, also known as "public shares," which have lagged the market for a long time.

The government also asked institutional investors, such as banks and insurance companies, to buy more stocks than they sell, a reversal of its previous policy requiring them to sell more than they bought.

Government financial policy is strictly followed by institutional investors in South Korea. Seoul also said Saturday the amount of new stocks to be supplied this year would be reduced by up to 40 percent, to \$7.5 billion, by delaying the public subscription of shares in state-run companies.

The government also said that beginning in July, the stock transaction tax would be lowered to 0.4 percent of the value of traded stocks, from the current 0.5 percent.

Analysts said the government

announced the plan partly because it wants to see higher stock prices ahead of crucial local elections next month.

"By announcing the mea-

sures, the government made it clear that it won't just watch the stock market crumble," said Kim Chong Dae, a broker with Tong Yang Securities Co.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

High	Low	One Change	Settle	High	Low	One Change	Settle
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF)				10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF)			
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF)	115.27	115.24	-0.14	10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF)	115.27	115.24	-0.14
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF)	115.27	115.24	-0.14	10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF)	115.27	115.24	-0.14
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF)	115.27	115.24	-0.14	10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF)	115.27	115.24	-0.14

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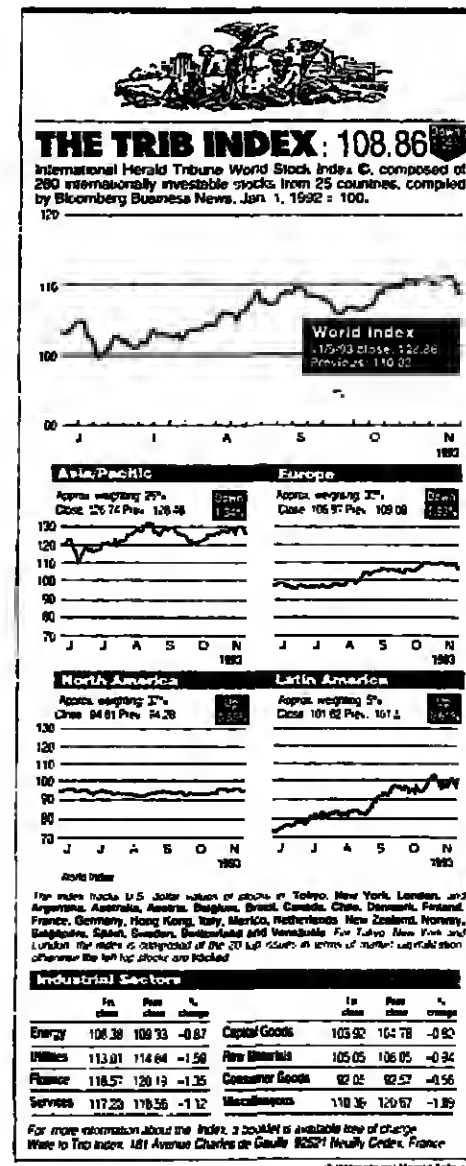
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Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

BUSINESS EDUCATION

THE MARKET REVIVES, BUT CHANGE IS ALL AROUND

MBA graduates — particularly those with specialized skills — are in demand again.

Leading business schools around the world are reporting renewed demand for MBA graduates, and after the years of freeze and recession, starting salaries are nosing upward again. This is no simple return, however, to the boom years of the mid-1980s. The traditional two-year full-time program is facing serious challenges from a variety of alternatives, and companies taking on expensive postgraduate recruits are looking for ever quicker returns and rapid adaptability.

"Students need to spend time researching employment possibilities virtually from the moment they start the course," says Kamran Kashani at IMD in Lausanne. Odile Lasserenne, ca-

reers advisor at the Lyon Graduate Business School, points out that "what matters to employers is not the name of the degree, but the reputation of the institution granting it."

Who needs an MBA? INSEAD co-dean Ludo Van Der Heyden offers another word of caution. "It is simply crazy to think that everyone in management needs an MBA," he says. "For many, the appropriate route could be an undergraduate course of two or three years, then frequent short courses throughout their working life."

Alastair Singleton of N B Selection in London handles international recruitments for British-based and Euro-

pean corporations. "There are still too many MBAs on the market, some of them of very questionable value," he says. The National Westminster Bank in Britain, for instance, does not "specifically advertise for MBA graduates," says an official. "Graduates of all disciplines are encouraged to apply to join the Natwest graduate scheme."

Choosing the right school at the outset is thus a vital factor. "I spoke mainly to corporate recruiters rather than alumni before making my choice," says Daniel Klein, a one-time U.S. patent attorney who now works as strategic marketing manager with a Paris-based smart-card manufacturer called Solac (Sligos group). "I applied to 10 schools in the United States and three in Europe — IMD, INSEAD and the London Business School," Mr. Klein adds. Finally, he accepted an offer from London, favoring its two-year course structure, which gave him the opportunity to acquire international work experience over the summer.

Specialization counts MBA programs are supposed to provide a sound training for general management. Specialized MBAs are now becoming a trend,

though. Pressure to produce instantly operational graduates and growing demand from some high-tech industries are among the reasons for this development. One example is a new MBA course in public-sector management run jointly by Cranfield School of Management and the Manchester Business School in Britain. "This combines the benefits of a general MBA program with specialist subjects such as public-sector finance," says Peter Barrar, MBA program director in Manchester.

Another example is provided by ISA at Jouy en Josas near Paris. ISA is a branch of France's largest

business school, the Groupe HEC, run by the Paris Chamber of Commerce. The ISA — which awards international MBA degrees — has recently joined with the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy attached to Tufts University in the United States to offer a master of arts in law and diplomacy with a business bias.

MBA programs designed for a specific company or consortium of businesses provide a further example of the same trend. The Rotterdam School of Management in the Netherlands, for example, is putting the finishing touches to a course of this type for a large Dutch bank, while Manchester

Business School is about to launch a similar program for a major blue-chip company. The Theseus institute near Nice was created several years ago by a group of companies including France Telecom to provide a tailored MBM program with an emphasis on high-tech telecommunications.

At the same time, some schools are seeking to differentiate themselves by offering general MBA courses with distinguishing features. The ISG (International School of Business) in Paris, for example, offers an American approach to teaching MBA and BBA courses in a European context. The historic Ponts et Chaussées

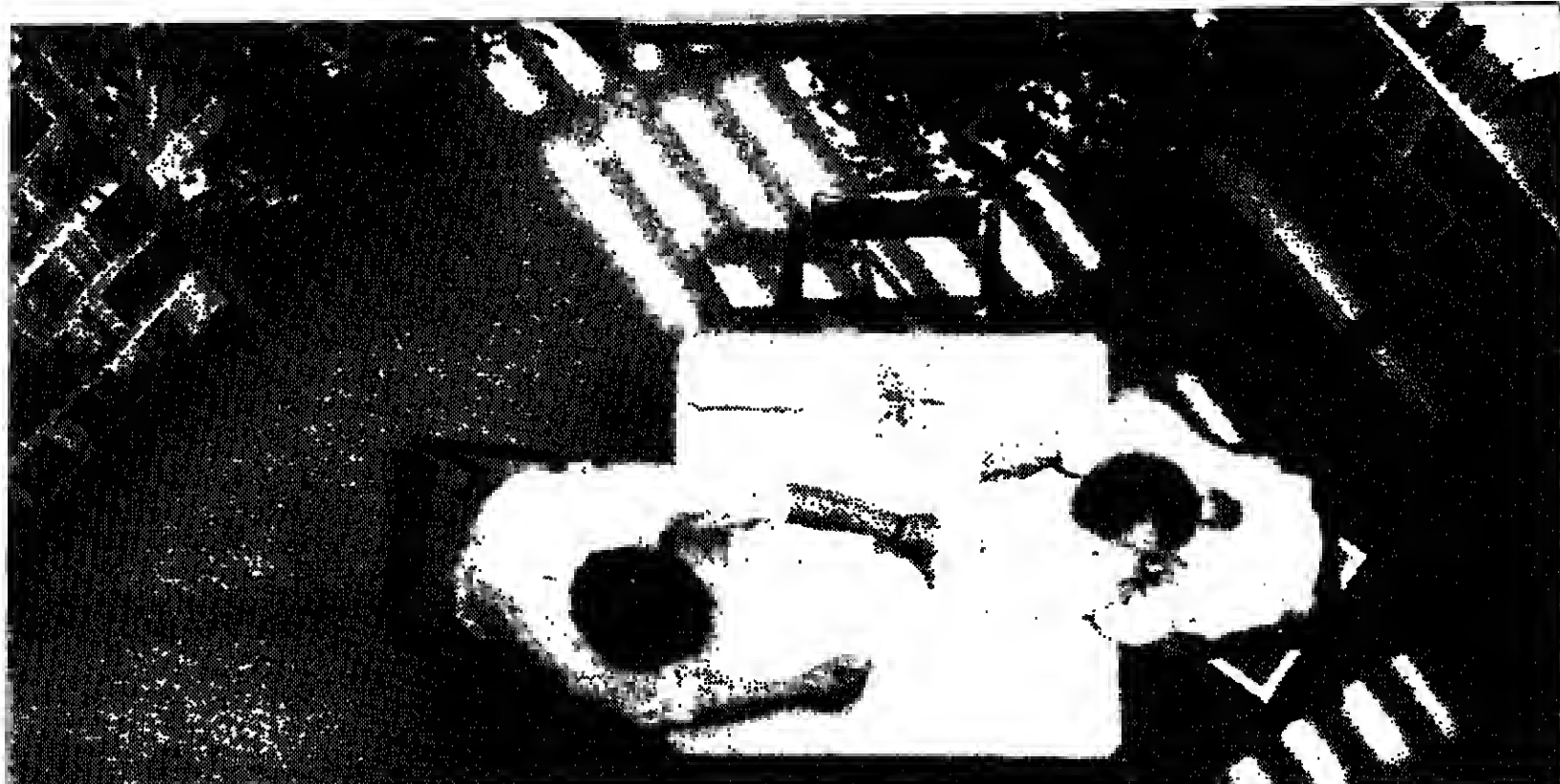
French *grande école* — created in 1747 — runs an international MBA course (called an MIB) in which students have freedom to choose their own curriculum.

Recruitment trends In this rapidly changing context, recruitment trends present a complex pattern, reflecting both sectoral and functional demands. "Consulting is as strong as it was last year, though banking — particularly investment banking — is down," says Bonnie Moy at the Rotterdam School of Management. The Joseph M. Katz Graduate School of Business at the University of Pittsburgh in the United

States reports that systems, process improvement and health care are among the hot jobs in management consulting; global marketing and finance in manufacturing, together with banking, are also particularly active. "Graduates able to display real skills in a particular functional area are currently the best placed," says Ghislaine Gauthier, partner at the Paris branch of the Korn Ferry international executive search agency.

"Lots of companies need marketing people, while graduates with skills in areas such as law, taxation and accountancy are also well placed."

Michael Rowe



The boom years of the mid-1980s may be gone for good, but business schools are reporting a resurgence of interest in their courses and graduates.

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BUSINESS EDUCATION

MANY ROADS TO ONE GOAL: ALTERNATIVE LEARNING

A survey of alternatives to the traditional full-time MBA program.

Born in the United States, the traditional MBA program takes up two years of full-time study. Today, however, more flexible alternatives are starting to blossom. Fears of redundancy, the effects of recession, the rapidly changing needs of business and the high costs of tuition are all contributing to this trend.

Executive or part-time courses — frequently delivered in modular form — constitute one big element. In addition, the growing power of technology to deliver long-distance learning is not only bringing a new sophistication to home study, but also promising to loosen up the classroom structures of full-time business courses.

Studying on the side
"Executive and part-time students represent some two-thirds of all those study-

ing for MBA degrees in the United States," points out Richard Kwartler, editor and publisher of the New York-based MBA Newsletter and Executive MBA Newsletter. "These part-timers have to hold down demanding jobs at the same time as studying. They are now displaying a new militancy and are calling for their qualification to be accorded equal status with the full-time variety."

In Britain, executive MBAs have become a well-established feature of the landscape. Elsewhere in Europe, programs still tend to concentrate on the full-time residential approach.

"Someone who is disciplined enough to study as well as going out to work every day will doubtless earn kudos with his employer," says André de Piray of Amrop International in Paris. "However, we do not

come across applicants with part-time MBA qualifications in the upper-level executive search commissions that we carry out," Jean-Louis Petibon, director (France) of Eghon Zehnder International, confirms this view. "Big French companies like to go for people with degrees from one of the best-known French institutions such as HEC or from an international school like IMD or INSEAD," he says.

Cross-border links

This picture could change as European schools seek competitive advantage in linking up across frontiers and mixing their cultures. This year, for example, Strathclyde Graduate Business School in Glasgow, Scotland is launching a joint European MBA program with the Toulouse Business School in southwestern France.



From part-time courses to distance-learning, numerous MBA options are now on offer.

"We already run a number of executive and open-learning courses," says Tom Mullen, academic manager at the Strathclyde school. "The new joint European MBA program might well lend itself to the same approach."

In another instance, the Rotterdam School of Management has announced its intention to launch a part-time international MBA course in January 1996.

"Many of our executive MBA students are sponsored by their companies," says Peter Barrar, MBA program director at Manchester Business School in Britain. "This means that we can concentrate their project work on their own company's activities. On the other hand, we make a determined effort to mix them thoroughly with other students when they come to the school to avoid concentrating people from the same environment."

The Netherlands Institute for MBA Studies (NIMBAS), in conjunction with the University of Bradford in Britain, offers a two-year, part-time European executive MBA program. The program, taught entirely in English, includes seven residential sessions of nine days each: two sessions in the Netherlands, two in Britain, two in Germany and one in France.

British distance learning Britain is also Europe's most active producer and consumer of distance-learning packages. One British institution — the Open University, which includes the Open Business School — specializes in this area. Britain's Association of MBAs

(AMBA) has accredited several such programs, including the ones offered by the Open Business School, Henley Management College, Durham University Business School and the University of Warwick Business School.

The University of Chicago Graduate Business School caters to nearly 950 part-time and executive students, offering a variety of evening and weekend courses. Georgetown University in the United States has designed modules for course delivery once every second weekend, together with four short-term residencies for students.

Curtin University in Perth, Western Australia offers an executive MBA that can also be delivered at a site in Singapore.

Several European schools have adopted shorter and more intensive full-time MBA programs. Sciences-Politique in Paris, for example, runs a high-pressure nine-month course. More recently, Temple University in the United States, in cooperation with Cefam in Lyon and IGS in Paris, has introduced a one-year program. "This aims essentially at European students holding a degree equivalent to the first year of an American MBA, and it includes study periods in France, the United States and Japan," says Dean Harold Klein.

M.R.

BACK TO SCHOOL: TOUGH INVESTMENT IN TIME, MONEY AND PERSONAL LIFE

A year in the life of an executive MBA student.

Ahmed Aberkane, 39, had an easy life one year ago. The Algerian-born information-technology expert was working a 40-hour week for AT&T Global Information Solutions in the Sophia Antipolis technology park between Nice and Cannes. He had ample time to watch his sons compete at judo meets and often took hikes in the nearby hills.

Then he entered the world of continuing executive education by enrolling in the MBA program at the Théséus Institute in Sophia Antipolis, where he is one of only 20 "participants" (they are not called students) in a 40-week program. He now works 15-hour days, studies constantly on weekends and holidays and does not have time to help his children with their homework or to swim in the Mediterranean.

The right mix
"I enrolled because I wanted to move into business management and away from a technically oriented career," says Mr. Aberkane, whose home is within walking distance of the school. "Théséus offered the right mix of management and education to serve as the stepping stone for the second half of my career."

Théséus, created in 1989, provides English-language executive education programs based on innovation,

strategy and information technology. Its goal is to contribute to a better understanding of the strategic role of information technologies in the management of organizations.

The institute is financed by a consortium of businesses and institutions, which pay annual fees to subsidize its operations. France Telecom is a leading participant, and other corporate members include Aerospa, British Telecom, Hewlett-Packard, Lotus, Reuters, Texas Instruments and the United Nations.

Collaborative links
The MBA program costs 140,000 French francs (\$27,000) a year; the fee includes a field trip, a loaned personal computer to enable access to every conceivable on-line network, and classes taught in English by three resident professors and some 40 visiting faculty members. The school has collaborative links with academic partners like MIT's Sloan School of Management in Massachusetts and INSEAD in France.

Most of the participants pay their own fees. Their average age is 32, and most have three to five years of work experience. Mr. Aberkane's MBA is financed by AT&T, a governmental educational fund and a grant from Théséus.

"The program is much harder and much more intense than I expected," says the quadrilingual Mr. Aberkane, taking a break from writing a 4,000-word thesis on globalization strategy. "I have had to stretch my capacities, but I feel I am getting a broad and up-to-date exposure to current strategic management techniques."

Multiculturalism
Théséus mirrors life in a multinational organization and provides a remarkable sample of the cultures and personalities encountered in the working environment.

"Multiculturalism is a main feature in this educational microcosm of a multinational company," says Tina Giordano, director of an MBA program that has had 130 graduates — and only one dropout — during its first six years. "But the pro-

gram is very stressful, even for people like Ahmed who speak French and English and know the local area and culture. It is an incredible investment in time, money and personal life."

Enrollment is down this year from the 40- to 50-participant capacity because of the global economic downturn and the fact that many executives are not willing to take a year off from work. Yet the school has launched numerous other shorter-term education and research initiatives for executives.

Mr. Aberkane will spend the last seven weeks of the program working on a field project for France Telecom in Paris or Italy before returning to his job.

"I have given up a lot of my personal life for these studies," he says. "It will be good to get back to a 40-hour week at AT&T."

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BUSINESS EDUCATION

RESEARCH CENTERS HIT THE MARKET

Business schools are investing in research.

As schools jockey for position, the ability to deliver on research is becoming a key competitive factor. The benefits of success can feed into many areas of the school's life — providing course materials, raising the institution's profile and attracting vital corporate sponsorship, for instance.

To achieve this, schools have had to rethink the ways in which academic research and development are conducted. There is now a bigger emphasis than ever before on teamwork, building research networks across frontiers and identifying key targets for development efforts.

Response to U.S. clout

One example is the network — dealing with industrial marketing and purchasing — that now links Uppsala University in Sweden, Manchester Business School in Britain, SDA Bocconi in Milan, Karlsruhe in Germany and Lyon in France. In part, such efforts are also a European response to the bigger financial clout of U.S. schools, where teamwork is less common.

Schools still organize their research in different ways, however. "As part of its international development strategy over the years, the Groupe ESC Lyon [Lyon Graduate School of Business] has built up a special center for management research — the IRE," says IRE

Director Jean-Paul Valla. "With 32 full-time researchers, this is today the largest such center attached to any of the major French business schools."

By way of contrast, IMD in Lausanne does not have a separate research department. Instead it attempts to coordinate the research activities of its 40-member teaching staff through a research and development director. "Our biggest research project is called Manufacturing 2000," says Donald Marchand, IMD's R&D director. "This was launched in 1991, and it aims at identifying the different forces in play in global manufacturing companies."

Overcoming inertia

INSEAD at Fontainebleau provides a further example. The school is currently devoting research attention to organizational behavior as the key to overcoming institutional inertia and unleashing entrepreneurial energies. This move has been accompanied by a grandly titled Corporate Renewal Initiative (CORE) and the launching of a center for advanced learning technologies (CALT).

The University of Chicago Graduate School of Business (GSB) in the United States runs a center for international business education and research, currently operating under a three-year grant from the U.S. Department of Education. This is expected to bring the GSB a total of \$500,000 by the end of 1996, and it is concentrating resources on international issues and faculty research.



Successful research programs not only provide course materials but also help attract vital corporate sponsorship.

particular items we are focusing on."

Harnessing the energy
Grand global strategies notwithstanding, harnessing the energy that individual professors devote to their own favorite brainchildren is still an important way for schools to benefit from research. For example, IMD involvement in the networking of family-owned businesses and corporate governance is linked to individual work by professors Alan Lank and Fred Neuhauer. IMD's budget includes 2 million Swiss francs for research. This is only part of

the total since many projects are funded by business. IRE at Lyon has a total budget of 12 million French francs (\$23 million) to play with. This includes contributions from the local chamber of commerce and the regional council plus ministry funding for specific projects.

"There is no way of unraveling the time professors spend on research," says Mr. Marchand. "There is a constant cross-fertilization between this activity and their teaching and consulting."

ing for specific projects. "There is no way of unraveling the time professors spend on research," says Mr. Marchand. "There is a constant cross-fertilization between this activity and their teaching and consulting."

SPANISH SCHOOLS VENTURE INTO LATIN AMERICA

Top Spanish schools are initiating business programs across the Atlantic.

Though Latin America is a younger continent, it lacks the more modern business methods found in a much older Europe. This is why Spain's business schools are actively pursuing projects in South America, aiming to develop its managerial class and bring state-of-the-art executive techniques across

the Atlantic to a region where they have traditionally maintained tight cultural ties.

ESADE (Escuela Superior de Administración y Dirección de Empresas), located in Barcelona and one of the nation's top institutions, is the academic leader of a 6 million peseta (\$50,000) project funded by the European Union. The project is part of the EU's cooperation with the Rio Group of 11 Latin American countries: Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Eurocenters for training The first of the EU-Rio agreements is a training program for privately owned businesses, a four-year project with four Rio Group countries: Chile, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico. "The goal is to create 'Eurocenters for Business Training' in Santiago, Sao Paulo, Bogota and Mexico City, where teachers will be trained to monitor small business operations and grounded in the best European business concepts," says Josep Franch, assistant director of ESADE's MBA program.

ESADE was appointed in 1992 by the EU to carry out three tasks: encourage development of a Latin American managerial class, initiate the various nations' executive communities to managing and creating new busi-

nesses, and transfer business know-how and European experience in business administration. The school has organized its own courses and is now training managers to run the future Eurocenters. It does this through seminars that teach technology transfer, total quality management, ISO standards and European-Latin American joint ventures.

Potential gold mine
The overall goal, of course, is to improve management education, bring experience in management techniques and develop better training for local Latin American managers, providing capabilities that will enable them to meet tomorrow's business challenges. To this end, ESADE has linked with several South American business management institutions, with which it has developed or is currently developing joint business degrees.

Since Latin American nations are emerging from their hyperinflation, debt-ridden economies, ESADE — together with many other European business schools — also sees the area as a ripe terrain for future business development, as well as a potential gold mine for recruiting new students into its MBA programs.

ESADE signed with the EU in May 1992 to mastermind improvement of the private sector for the South American Eurocenters. Terms of the deal call for the opening of a new Eurocenter each year in one of the countries involved, over four years.

The pilot program led to the unveiling of the Santiago Eurocenter in 1993. The Sao

Paulo site made its debut last year, and the others are being readied in turn.

The Cuban initiative
The Rio Group is ESADE's first Latin American endeavor, but it is not the only one. A new project for business education in Cuba is slated to debut in October. This program, also funded by the EU, will likewise train local managers.

The program is for Cubans only. Executives of Cuban companies, university academics teaching management and graduates with two to five years' work experience and a knowledge of English are eligible.

The program is divided in two parts. During the first period, which lasts 11 weeks (Oct. 30 to Dec. 8, 1995 and Jan. 15 to Feb. 16, 1996), students learn general management concepts. They then move on to the second half (March-April 1996), which contains the course's majors, or elective classes. Three areas of study are available: training and consulting, managing companies and processes, and tools for creating and developing small and medium-sized businesses.

The Cuban initiative is led by ESADE and partnered by three other top European business schools: HEC School of Management outside Paris, the London School of Economics and the Universidad Politécnica in Madrid. These schools will provide faculty and share in the development of all courses. ESADE is currently reviewing potential candidates. Mr. Franch expects the selection process to be completed by September.

Joshua Jampol

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BUSINESS EDUCATION

CONSULTANTS AND SCHOOLS VIE FOR EXECUTIVE BUSINESS

Executive education is attracting new players.

Executive education has become big business for schools in search of new sources of profit. Multinational consultancy groups and specialist management centers are also competing for a share of this growing market.

"We find that the most pressing need of companies today is managing change," says Dora Koop, associate director of McGill Executive Institute, attached to McGill University in Montreal, Canada. "Companies are requesting more in-house courses and - for their senior managers - shorter one-week targeted programs."

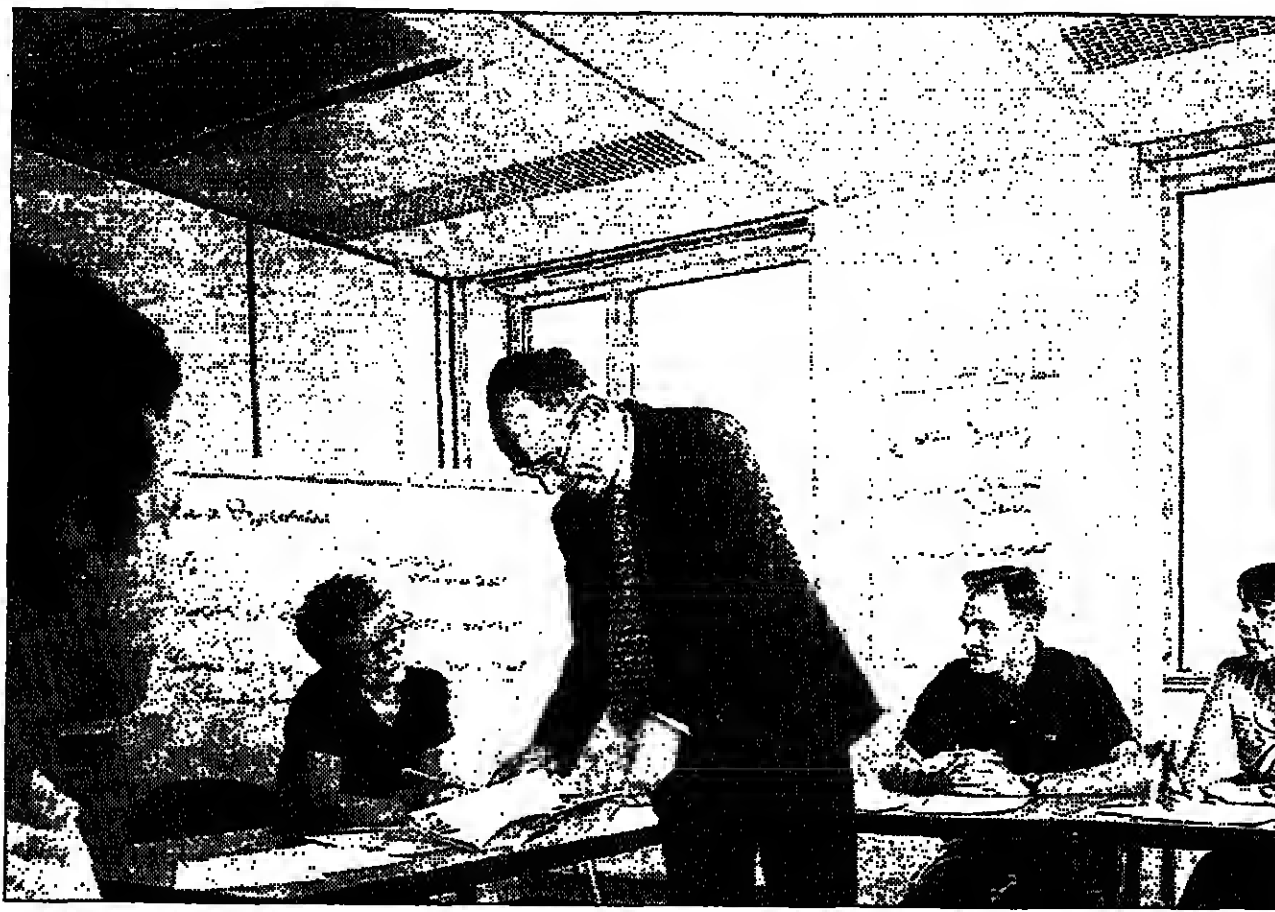
Company-specific courses One big U.S. consultancy, Arthur D. Little, has set up its own business school, the Arthur D. Little Management Institute in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Meanwhile, as schools squirrel their way deeper into businesses, the company-specific courses they organize dance increasingly along the edges of consultancy. Schools and consultants often find themselves competing for training projects, funded by the

United Nations or the European Union, in Eastern Europe and the developing world.

"Half the non-degree courses that we organize are tailor-made for specific companies," says Peter Lorange, dean of the IMD international management institute in Lausanne, Switzerland. Armand de Meyer of INSEAD near Paris adds that "there is now a move back toward open courses as businesses look outward again."

France's HEC business school devotes around 15 percent of its total budget to executive courses. "These range from three days to modules spread out over six months," says HEC Management Director Olivier Briet. "We also offer special packages for small companies and business start-ups."

Damning challenge Some of the challenges facing the providers of management training are of daunting proportions. One tender launched toward the end of last year called for bids to train 100,000 Chinese managers. At the same time, the



Consulting and training companies are staking claims on traditional business-school territory.

business-training market in the United States is now estimated to be worth around \$10 billion a year, with the emphasis on off-the-shelf training packages and video presentations.

"In Europe, live classroom seminars are still the norm, and audiovisual packages represent a very small percentage of the total," says Jean Brillman, international

director with Cegos, a French-based training, consulting and executive search outfit. "We train around 100,000 people a year across Europe in both public open and company-specific courses. International development, including Europe and the United States, is now one of our priorities."

Chambers of commerce are also active players on the

lucrative French market. For example, the Paris Chamber of Commerce and Industry runs a management training institute called the CPA (Centre de Perfectionnement aux Affaires).

East European training The emerging needs of Eastern Europe are also leading to the creation of new training institutions. One exam-

ple is the International Management Center in Budapest. "We run several three-day open courses on financial accounting for non-financial managers and cash-flow analysis," says IMC Dean Peter Bartha. "We are also bidding for a European Union program to train 500 mid-level managers."

M.R.

MBAs VIA THE INTERNET: TOO SOON?

A survey of advanced communication technology in business education.

Faced with changes in their enrollment, student demographics, course structure and even their fundamental mission, business schools are taking a long, hard look at the ability of advanced communication technology to service a far-flung and increasingly diverse student population.

"The competitive environment for business schools, as world demographics change over the next decade, will increase," says Jason Frand, assistant dean and director of computer and information services for the Anderson School of Management at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). "Schools that once saw themselves as pre-eminent may be challenged by 'Motorola University' - courses offered for managers by Motorola. Just-in-time education is going to challenge the traditional 'I'm going to take a large block out of my life and learn a large body of knowledge.'"

Lifelong learning Changes in the world's economy are replacing traditional on-campus course work with the concept of "lifelong learning," Mr. Frand adds. Kenneth Green, a University of Southern California professor and specialist on computers used in education, notes that the fastest-growing MBA programs cater not to traditional full-time younger students, but to those continuing their education or seeking retraining. Mr. Frand, who prepares the annual "UCLA Survey of Computer Usage in Business Schools," compares the ability of available technology to enable people to disseminate ideas across boundaries and around the world in real time to Gutenberg's invention of movable type.

Although he probably would defer such a grand comparison, Graham Mercer, director of business edu-

cation at the University of Michigan, does argue that "electronic communication and electronic team-building not only help the learning process, but this is also how you are to be working in the future. You have to figure out how to do this stuff!"

Michigan is a leader in using "communication" technology for distance learning, first in conjunction with companies in Hong Kong and South Korea and soon in Europe. Starting in September, Michigan will offer a "global MBA" as well. Michigan uses a combination of interactive-video classroom instruction, high-speed Internet connections, e-mail and shared application computing. The professor teaches a course "live" via video. Using Lotus Notes as the Internet package, he can send course information (such as relevant news articles, treatises or even portions of textbooks). Students can send in their homework assignments, and they can confer with the faculty or work with fellow students in other locations on joint projects. Students in such courses also travel to the campus itself for part of the time before receiving their MBA. Mr. Mercer adds.

To date, all such classes have been the result of contracts with individual companies, such as Daewoo in South Korea and Cathay Pacific Bank in Hong Kong. These students receive two years' worth of MBA training in 14 months. But in the European program, to be based in Paris, all students will be eligible.

The freedom of distance Only a few other U.S. schools, virtually all of them state institutions mandated to provide services to students living far from campus, are planning to use modern communications. In Europe, the Norwegian School of Management has

been using communications software and computer conferencing to supplement weekend face-to-face meetings with the faculty. "Students have the freedom of distance education," says Anders Gaaferud. More than 80 percent of students have chosen to use computer conferencing. Users present topics for debate; many log on several times a week. "Students like it because it helps overcome their isolation," he says.

Cost is main deterrent The primary reason more schools have not incorporated computer communications into their curricula is not bedrock beliefs in the value of a traditional, on-site and full-time student body. In fact, even elite schools like Harvard are actively pursuing corporations interested in continuing education programs. The real deterrent is the prohibitive cost of technology - particularly when, as Mr. Green says, computer hardware is guaranteed to become obsolete within five years of purchase. Standard equipment includes computer network hook-ups, video cameras, editing machines and a video library; in addition, the students must own a computer powerful enough to log onto the Internet or a similar protocol.

"Campuses do not have a budgeting model with equipment that can have a useful life of 30 months," Mr. Green says. "Barely one in five schools has a financial

plan to amortize technology obsolescence." He estimates the cost of an adequate electronic classroom at "a couple of hundred thousand dollars."

Mr. Frand sees relatively few business schools actively pursuing communications technology. He divides schools into those oriented toward traditional delivery, those in the middle and those actively pursuing technology delivery. Most of the latter already have e-mail, the most common form of computer communications, and are introducing distance learning via modem. Although many schools are interested in the concept, only a dozen out of the 350 in his survey have committed themselves to doing it.

Steve Weinstein

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SPORTS

Maddux Misses No-Hitter As Bagwell Bags a Homer

The Associated Press

He has pitched in 365 games as a professional and won three straight Cy Young awards. He led the National League in earned-run average last season and ranks first in the majors in victories, starts, complete games and innings pitched since 1988.

Through Greg Maddux's 135 major league victories, 1,960 1/3 innings and 17 shutouts, he hasn't thrown a no-hitter since 1988.

If not for a swing by Jeff Bagwell late in the game, that could have changed Sunday.

Maddux threw a one-hitter against Houston, taking a no-hitter into the eighth before Bagwell led off with a homer, as Atlanta won 3-1.

"I was excited, no question about it. I knew I had one going," Maddux said. "I felt like I got away with a few mistakes early in the game. I was fortunate that it lasted as long as it did."

He ended up throwing only 97 pitches, 68 of them strikes, and had seven strikeouts. His only walk was in the ninth, and he had retired 30 batters in a row before Bagwell homered on an 0-1 pitch.

"I like to be aggressive, so I threw the fastball," Maddux said. "I just didn't get it in. I felt like it was the right pitch to throw."

The ball sailed over the left-field fence at the Astrodome for Bagwell's fourth homer of the year.

The one-hitter was Maddux's best outing. He had pitched

eight three-hitters before this season but had never thrown a two-hitter or one-hitter.

"I had one in high school, but who didn't?" he said. "Look around. We've got 11 pitchers or so on this staff. I bet seven or eight of them have thrown no-hitters in high school."

Houston's starter, Darryl Kile, allowed only two hits

NL ROUNDOUP

through the first 6 1/2 innings. But he left in the seventh after walking Jeff Blauser and Chipper Jones with two outs, and Fred McGriff followed with a triple to the gap in right-center. Blauser homered in the ninth to make it 3-1.

Reds 9, Cardinals 2: Cincinnati won its seventh straight by getting 14 hits, among them seven doubles and two homers, in St. Louis.

Reggie Sanders and Brian Hunter homered off Danny Jackson (0-6), who has a 7.39 ERA in seven starts. The Reds have won 17 of their last 20.

Cubs 13, Marlins 8: Howard Johnson broke out of an 0-for-5 slump with two home runs and a single as Chicago beat visiting Florida.

Johnson entered the game with an .080 average after going hitless in his last 21 at-bats.

The Cubs scored six runs in the fifth on eight hits and finished with 18 hits, including three each for Shawn Green, Mark Grace and Johnny Damon.

Expos 5, Dodgers 1: Jeff Fassero got his league-leading sixth

victory, and Hideo Nomo was stuck with his first loss when Roidell White hit his first major league grand slam in the seventh as Montreal beat visiting Los Angeles.

Nomo, who according to the Elias Sports Bureau is the first pitcher in major league history to start his career with five no-decision starts, gave up three runs on four hits, struck out nine and walked seven.

In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions:

Padres 13, Phillies 5: Philadelphia, playing at home, was one out away from a 4-3 victory when Heathcliff Slocumb walked pinch-hitter Bip Roberts to load the bases and then walked Jody Reed on a 3-2 pitch to force in the tying run.

In the 10th, San Diego tied an NL record by scoring nine times.

Eddie Williams broke the 4-4 tie with a two-run single, pitcher Trevor Hoffman hit a two-run double, Tony Gwynn singled in two runs and Ken Caminiti and Melvin Nieves each drove in one. Another scored on a wild pitch.

Giants 5, Mets 1: Matt Williams hit a two-run homer, his 12th of the year, and raised his average to .400 with a 3-for-4 day, while Barry Bonds and Steve Scarsone also homered as San Francisco won in New York.

Rockies 6, Pirates 3: Mike Kingery and Vinny Castilla hit home runs, and Dante Bichette got two run-scoring hits in Pittsburgh as Colorado ended a four-game losing streak.



Norm Maciver was still flailing away, but Claude Lemieux saw his shot bounce into the Penguins' net for the tie-breaking goal.

Devils Join the Finals

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — The New Jersey Devils would rather not have a one-week break. The Pittsburgh Penguins, on the other hand, will off for the next 3 1/2 months.

The Devils, rallying for a 4-1 victory, finished off their Eastern Conference semifinal Sunday in five games.

Claude Lemieux scored twice and goaltender Martin Brodeur, who allowed

NHL PLAYOFFS

only eight goals in the series, again shut down Pittsburgh's big scorers as New Jersey reached the conference final for the second straight season.

The Western Conference finals start Thursday with Chicago in Detroit, but the Devils' final against the Philadelphia Flyers won't begin until Saturday.

Lemieux already has eight playoff goals, two more than he got in all the regular season.

There are two different kinds of people: Those who don't like pressure and those who react better under pressure," he said. "I've always reacted better under pressure."

The Devils were up to their old tricks Sunday: They kept the lead once they got it, never abandoning their tight checking or neutral zone trapping.

And as they desperately sought to recapture their own freewheeling game, the Penguins sunk irreversibly into the Devils' grind-it-out style.

The Penguins, who had three of the playoffs' top four scorers before Sunday, managed over the final two games. They averaged only 1.6 goals in the series, or less than half their 4.1 average in the first round against Washington.

Ron Francis and Jaromir Jagr, who got all but one of the Penguins' goals in the series until Game 5, both were held scoreless despite Pittsburgh's early 14-2 shots-on-goal advantage.

Their defense was throwing bombs, hoping for tip-ins and rebounds," Brodeur said. "But our guys held their ground on their big guys coming in. I don't think I saw Jagr come in once that my defenseman wasn't on him or his stick."

Pittsburgh, which hadn't lost four successive playoff games in the same season since the pre-Mario Lemieux days of 1979, actually got a lead for the first time since Game 1 on Chris Joseph's goal at 9:10 of the first period.

But Bobby Holik tied it on a power-play goal at 16:31 of the first period, and Lemieux's first goal, a relatively soft wrist shot that glanced off goaltender Ken Wregget's blocking pad, made it 2-1 at 15:43 of the second.

Detroit's captain, Steve Yzerman, will undergo arthroscopic surgery this week and probably will miss at least one game of the Red Wings' Western Conference finals against the Blackhawks.

The surgery will be to repair slightly torn cartilage in his right knee, The Detroit News reported Monday.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball: Pittsburgh 4, New Jersey 3; Philadelphia 1, New York 0; St. Louis 9, Cincinnati 2; San Francisco 5, New York 1; Los Angeles 1, San Diego 0; Houston 1, Texas 0; Atlanta 3, Miami 0; Chicago 13, Florida 8; Detroit 6, Cleveland 3; Oakland 9, Kansas City 3; Tampa Bay 6, St. Petersburg 3; Baltimore 1, New York 0; Boston 6, Philadelphia 3; Seattle 1, San Francisco 0; Milwaukee 6, Chicago 3; Cincinnati 9, St. Louis 2; Houston 1, Texas 0; Atlanta 3, Miami 0; Chicago 13, Florida 8; Detroit 6, Cleveland 3; Oakland 9, Kansas City 3; Tampa Bay 6, St. Petersburg 3; Baltimore 1, New York 0; Boston 6, Philadelphia 3; Seattle 1, San Francisco 0; Milwaukee 6, Chicago 3; Cincinnati 9, St. Louis 2; Houston 1, Texas 0; Atlanta 3, Miami 0; Chicago 13, Florida 8; Detroit 6, Cleveland 3; Oakland 9, Kansas City 3; Tampa Bay 6, St. Petersburg 3; Baltimore 1, New York 0; Boston 6, Philadelphia 3; Seattle 1, San Francisco 0; Milwaukee 6, Chicago 3; Cincinnati 9, St. Louis 2; Houston 1, Texas 0; Atlanta 3, Miami 0; 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For Courier, a Winner, French Open's More Than a Passing Fancy

By Christopher Clarey
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — "We travel the world, but we don't see the world," professional tennis players will tell you. From airplane to courtesy car to hotel room. From locker room to practice court and back to the mini-bus and CNN. Stuttgart could be Stockholm; Milan could be Miami. What matters is keeping the focus, not keeping a journal.

But the French Open, despite the creep of commercialism, is a tournament that still cultivates its differences. And on the first day of the only Grand Slam event where the surface shifts underfoot, there were plenty of subtle reminders that Stade Roland Garros is a universe unto itself.

There were the cries of *aller* and *filet*. There were the ushers dressed to

kill, and the long line for crêpes, not to mention panini, the latest rage in a city that eats rages for lunch.

There was also the puzzled look on Andre Agassi's face midway through his straight-set romp over German Karsten Braasch when a group of fit young men strolled toward their box seats at Center Court and were greeted with a standing ovation and the chant: "Champion! Champion!"

The fit young men were members of France's team handball squad, recent winner of the world championship.

"I didn't have the slightest idea what was going on there," said Agassi, who hails from a country where team handball is about as popular as a baseball strike.

Jim Courier and Jeff Tarango knew they were in Paris, too. American contemporaries, good friends and frequent practice partners, their

matches against each other are never a pleasure. But Monday's first-round match — won handily by Courier — must have been even more awkward than usual because France has played a significant role in both their lives.

Courier is an exception to the ATP rule, a player who savors cultural contrasts. It was at the French Open that he broke through to win his first major title in 1991 and, by the time he defended his title in 1992, he had learned enough of the local tongue (having a French girlfriend didn't hurt) to use it in his victory speech.

Though he has yet to win again on Paris clay, his connection with France continues to deepen, as does his command of the language of Voltaire and Yannick Noah (having a French girlfriend, even if not the same one, still doesn't hurt).

"I think Jim really, really loves France," Tarango said recently. "He

considers it his second home, even though he's not really there. We talk about it a lot. He's always working on my French with me."

Tarango certainly needs to learn. Last July 4, he married a French woman, Benedicte Carriere, whom he met through her job as a transport coordinator for the French Tennis Federation. The wedding was in a 16th-century church in Carriere's hometown of Pèzenas, near Montpellier in southern France. Courier flew in for the wedding.

"They're smart guys. Jim and Jeff," said Courier's coach, José Higueras. "They're taking advantage of opportunity. They are getting the best of Europe and the best of the States."

Since the wedding, Tarango and Courier have continued to train on occasion at each other's homes in California. Earlier this month, they practiced together on clay in Palm

Springs in preparation for this tournament. They had no way of knowing then that the draw would put them back on the same court so quickly.

"It is unfortunate," said Courier, the 6-4, 6-3, 6-3 winner. "I wasn't real happy that I had to play him in the first round because I'd like to see him do well."

Whether Courier, seeded only 13th this year, will do well in the stadium where he first made a name for himself remains to be seen. He played only one official match on clay coming into the Open: a first-round loss to Frenchman Thierry Guardia at the Italian Open.

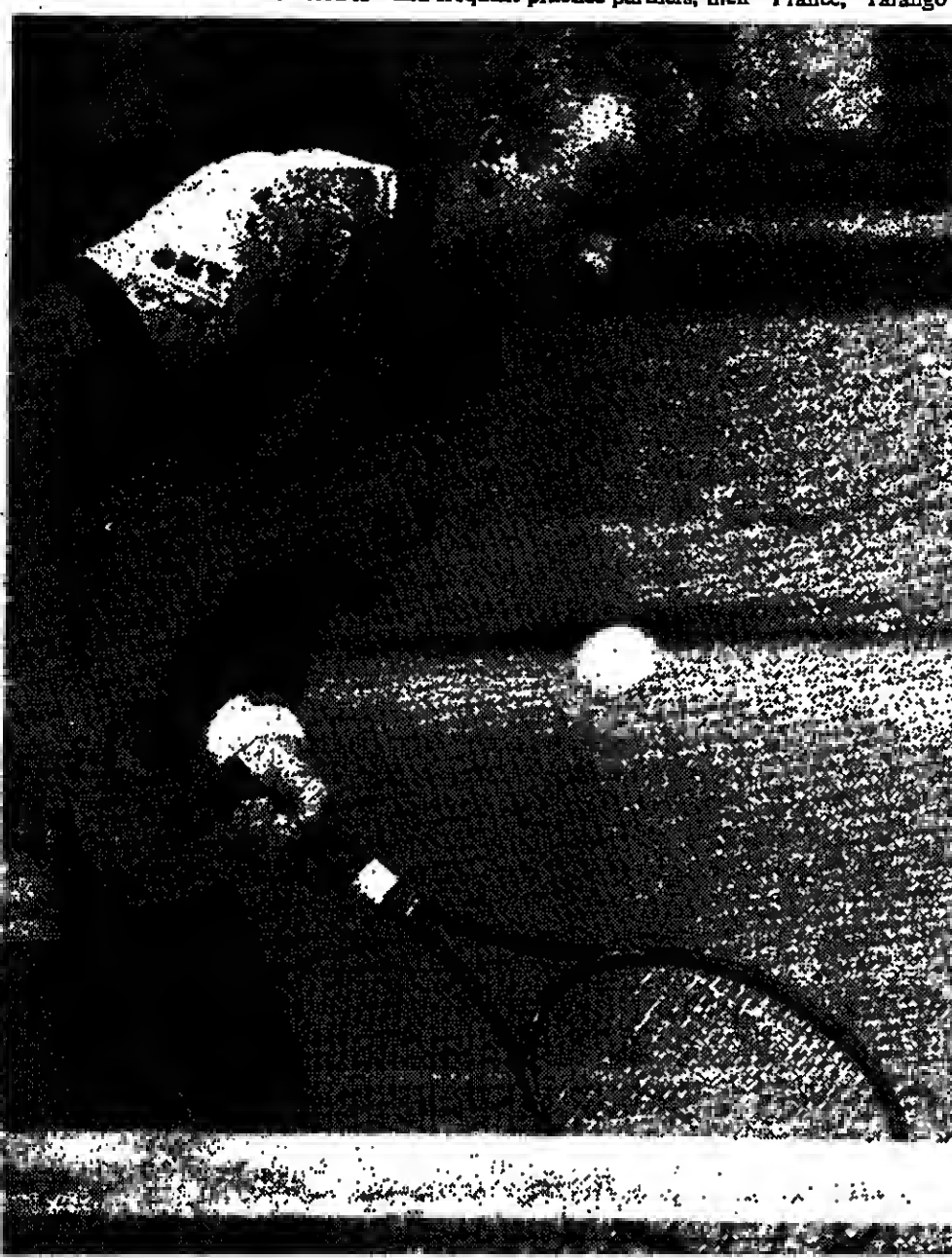
At his peak, in 1991 and 1992, he offered the perfect blend of power and consistency. But though he started strongly Monday, he made too many unforced errors and failed to get enough depth on his ground-

strokes to strike much fear in the hearts of Agassi or the other favorites.

All in all, it was a bad first day for the underdog at Roland Garros. Seven men's seeds made their debuts, and all seven, including Thomas Muster and Wayne Ferreira, were victorious.

Muster, who has not been beaten on clay this year while he was winning five tournaments, lost the first set to the French qualifier Gerard Solves. But after trailing by 3-2 and going down a break in the second set, Muster won 16 of the last 20 games.

Among the women, only 15th-seeded Helena Sukova was beaten, losing to Ai Sugiyama of Japan in three sets. The top two women, Arantxa Sánchez Vicario and Steffi Graf, won in straight sets.



Thomas Muster had to dig down to beat French qualifier Gerard Solves, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.

With Lomu, All Blacks Are All Right

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

JOHANNESBURG — Jonah Lomu went to bed a different man. In the morning he had been too young and undependent, a risk. By night he was young and sensational, the new, 20-year-old star of the Rugby World Cup.

He had been ignored for previous Tests by the New Zealand selectors who had worried about his defense. Their concerns were elderly concerns. At last they decided to give him the ball and, on Saturday, he ran around and through the Irish as if they were the physical embodiment of all his concerns. He scored two tries down the left wing, made a third and almost created a fourth. On his first possession he broke three tackles and then fed a teammate who wandered, anticlimactically, out of touch.

The World Cup is approaching the second week, when the matches and the pains start to pile up, and most of the 16 teams are trying to conjure up the kind of magic and destiny that makes everything easier. Most are looking enviously at Lomu.

His potential has never been secret. Rupert Murdoch's Super League reportedly has offered him \$650,000. Apparently the Dallas Cowboys of the National Football League once invited him for a tryout. At 6 feet, 6 inches (1.98 meters) and 253 pounds (115 kilograms), he looks and runs with the larger ball tucked away like an American football star lacking only the shoulder pads and helmet.

It was unfortunate that his first cap came last year in one of New Zealand's historic losses to visiting France. Lomu was among those players not invited back for the ensuing series against South Africa. Apart from his defense, he was thought to be slow over the first 10 meters.

Though he was voted best player in the wide open format of the Hong Kong rugby sevens tournament last March, Lomu was

again left out of the All Blacks' last game before this World Cup, a beating of Canada in April. "He is still young and green," the captain, Sean Fitzpatrick, said at the time. "I see him more as an under-21 player rather than a full international."

But the team's coach, Laurie Mains, had spent the last year experimenting with different combinations, and his plan was unveiled in the 43-19 victory over Ireland. "The All Blacks tried to get Lomu into the game as much as possible," said the Irish captain, Terry Kingston. "We managed to handle that for a while, but unfortunately not for long enough."

The All Blacks were far from consistent, but their new zest promises to bridge the lesser, technical problems. Local odds-

getting ourselves another seven points. On reflection, it's a pattern that seems to have developed over a period of time.

England figures to be heading for a quarterfinal against Australia, though now the English aren't so sure. Their 24-18 defeat of Argentina came entirely on the kicking of Rob Andrew and a referee's controversial decision that may have cost Argentina a try. Australia is expected to recover mightily from its loss; but the English, in their bare victory, showed no inspiration. Their captain, Will Carling, because of bruises to left thigh and ankle, is being replaced by Phil de Glanville for Wednesday's match against Italy, and may not be able to play in Sunday's decisive round-robin game against Western Samoa.

"If we play like that again, we may not reach the quarterfinals," said Andrew, who will take over as captain.

The Italians, on the other hand, have benched five starters after their rout by Western Samoa. "England does not worry me," said their coach, Georges Coste. "It's the Italian team that worries me most."

The French, meanwhile, are neither here nor there. They pulled away from tiny Tonga only after flanker Feleti Mahoni was tossed (and subsequently suspended six weeks) for stomping. They have yet to play like the team that upset New Zealand last year, and their pale shaved heads, frankly, have not wrought the intended Charles Barkley effect.

They should have little problem with Côte d'Ivoire on Tuesday, but the crucial group match next weekend against Scotland is another story entirely.

"There are too many egotists on the French side who fancy themselves," complained the team's coach, Pierre Berbizier. "They just want to look good, as if they are thinking, 'Take my photo, bring the camera to me.' They love themselves a bit too much."

It is hard to imagine why.

Scores From the First Day of the French Open

MEN'S SINGLES, FIRST ROUND	
Jim Courier (12), U.S., def. Jeff Tarango, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-2	Andrius Paškus (11), U.S., def. Karsten Braasch, Germany, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4
Wayne Ferreira (8), South Africa, def. Lionel Rosier, France, 6-4, 6-2, 7-5	Gary Pajstel, France, def. Volker Kowetzki, Poland, 6-4, 5-7, 6-7 (10-12), 6-3, 6-4
Thierry Champion, France, def. Tommy Ho, U.S., 6-4, 6-1, 3-6, 6-2, 7-5	Alberto Costa, Spain, def. Joeri Rensz, Belgium, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4
Kenneth Carlsen, Denmark, def. Martin Zecsa, Germany, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2	Richard Krajciak (15), Netherlands, def. Martin Sinner, Germany, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3
Albert Corretja, Spain, def. James Gormard, France, 6-4, 7-5, 6-4	Guillaume Rous, France, def. Jeremy Bates, Britain, 6-3, 6-4, 6-7, 7-5
Donald Johnson, U.S., def. Rodolphe Voelck, Czech Republic, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1	Mois Wilander, Sweden, def. Frederic Vilgis, France, 6-2, 6-1, 6-1
David Wheatley, U.S., def. Paul Hochstadt, Netherlands, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4	Carlo Costa, Spain, def. Jaime Yasso, Peru, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2
Yevgeny Kafelnikov (1), Russia, def. Jon Stenberg, Netherlands, 6-1, 6-2, 6-7 (3-7), 6-2	Thomas Muster (3), Austria, def. Gerard Solves, France, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1
Emilio Sanchez, Spain, def. Jamie Murray, Australia, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2	Andrej Ilie, Australia, def. Cristiano Caratti, Italy, 3-6, 7-5, 6-4, 6-4
Babolin Likhatchev, Czech Republic, def. Alexander Volkov, Russia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1	Andri Medvedev, Ukraine, def. Frederic Vilgis, France, 6-2, 6-1, 6-1
Magnus Gustafsson, Sweden, def. David Prinosil, Germany, 5-7, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1	Bernd Karbacher, Germany, def. Daniel Corcos, France, 6-2, 6-4, 6-7 (4-7), 6-3
Flavia Pennetta, Italy, def. Glaukko Pazzi, Italy, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3	Patrick McEnroe, U.S., def. Thomas Johansson, Sweden, 6-3, 6-2, 7-5
Christian Ruud, Norway, def. Lionel Rosier, France, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, 7-5	

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Guinness or Baldwin
5 Parisian coin
10 Rescued
14 Papal tribunal

15 Y's half brothers
16 Mr. Gingrich
17 Caesar's résumé?

20 Errors
24 Arrive last first

DOWN

1 Bows
2 Boor

3 To be, to Bernadette
4 Advice from Caesar?
5 Easy
6 Get together, as grads
7 Pain
8 Entre
9 Graduation honors for Caesar?
10 Nestle
11 Pumpkin eater of rhyme
12 Expect
13 British guns
14 Men and Capri, e.g.
15 Handyman Bob
16 Went bananas
17 — ringer
18 North Sea feeder
19 Vogue rival
20 Award
21 Some are super
22 Caesar's opposite?
23 Think about it
24 Type
25 Priestly garb
26 Start of Caesar's command at a museum?
27 Milton's "olive" of Academe
28 Unwelcome roommates, perhaps
29 Banally makes, with "you"
30 Assistants
31 "for the poor"

Solution to Puzzle of May 29

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ALLORY DANE
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GUIDE CLINGING
ARK SKIPTON VICTOR
MOD TINGE AMICE
PRO SINEAD SACKS

SIDELINES

Indy 500 Driver Fox In Critical Condition

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Stan Fox remained in critical but stable condition Monday after a brain scan found no additional injuries stemming from his crash on the first lap of the Indianapolis 500.

Fox, 42, a veteran sprint car driver, underwent surgery Sunday to relieve pressure caused by a subdural hematoma, or bleeding in the brain.

Langer Wins British PGA, Extends Another Tour Mark

WENTWORTH, England — Bernhard Langer won the British PGA Championship for the third time Monday, playing steady golf for a 1-under-par final round 71 and a one-shot victory over Michael Campbell and Per-Ulrik Johansson.

Langer, who set a European Tour record of making 57 successive halfway cuts on Saturday, extended another remarkable record by winning at least once a year on the tour for the 17th successive year.

Campbell, an early starter the final day, eagled the 15th hole and birdied the last three for a 67 that gave the New Zealander a share of second with Sweden's Johansson, who shot 71.

Langer got his third birdie of the day — he had two bogeys — at the short 14th hole, where he sank a 20-foot putt. He then parred the last four holes safely as Johansson, playing just ahead of him, could not mount a serious challenge.

Heysel Anniversary Is Marked by Italians

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Ten fans of the Italian club Juventus laid a wreath Monday at Heysel Stadium to mark the 10th anniversary of one of the worst disasters in soccer history.

Belgian television retelecast scenes of the tragedy, in which 39 fans were crushed to death and hundreds injured May 29, 1985, as thousands panicked after rioting by English fans before a European Cup final between Liverpool and Juventus.

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Spurs Make It 2-2 - Thanks To Rodman

By Richard Justice
Washington Post Service

HOUSTON — The San Antonio Spurs must have days when they wonder if Dennis Rodman is worth the trouble. And then he plays as he did Sunday and the Spurs once more look like the best basketball team on earth.

Rodman set the tone for an entire team in Game 4 of the Western Conference final by grabbing 19 rebounds, 12 on the offensive end, as the Spurs dominated the Houston Rockets almost from beginning to end for a 103-81 victory.

Houston's most lopsided home playoff loss in 14 years left this confusing best-of-seven series tied at 2 as it returns to the Alamodome for Game 5 on Tuesday. Each team has now lost two straight at home.

"Playing at home is an advantage only if you make it one," said the Spurs' center, David Robinson. "I think we'll play better back home because we're playing basketball the way we need to play it. Home is a frame of mind more than a place. It's only an advantage if we make it one."

Can the Spurs play any better than they did Sunday? They held a nine-point halftime lead and stretched it to 20 in the third quarter as they played the best defense of the series and used a faster pace to keep the pressure on the firing Rockets.

They dominated the rebounding by an almost unbelievable 64-39. They hauled in 24 offensive rebounds, which got them 17 more shots. The Spurs shot only 42 percent, but their 20 second-chance points were the difference. And for that they could thank Robinson and Rodman, who got 35 of those 64 rebounds.

Robinson led the Spurs with 18 points, but his 16 rebounds were almost as important. He had plenty of help for a second consecutive game as guard Vinny Del Negro added 19 points and seven rebounds. Sean Elliott had 13 points and nine rebounds.

And there was Rodman, who, almost predictably, declined to comment after the game.

During an afternoon of mugging for the television cameras, jawing at officials and punching a still camera attached to a basket support, he was magnificent. He did a big-time defensive number on forward Robert Horry, harassing him into 2-for-9 shooting. He had eight rebounds in the second half, all on the offensive end. He also scored 12 points.

Rodman "was about as focused as I've seen him," Robinson said, "and I feel good about the way he's playing and the things he's doing. We have a size advantage, and with Dennis in there, we have a rebounding advantage. That's something we have to take control of. Dennis is a key. He's so much better when he's aggressive, even on the offensive end. He attacked it."

ART BUCHWALD

A Strange Coalition

WASHINGTON — While politics does make strange bedfellows, it can also scare the heck out of you. It is especially nerve-racking for people like me. The Republican Party and a majority of its presidential candidates are now shimmeying between the sheets with the Christian Coalition. And there is some debate about whether the coalition has captured the hearts and minds of the GOP.



Buchwald

So I went to the Republican Party headquarters to get some guidance. "Do you have to be a Christian to be a member of the Republican Party?"

The man looked up the answer in a very thick book. "Not necessarily. You can qualify for a waiver if you have a letter from Phil Gramm, Bob Dole and Newt Gingrich."

I breathed a sigh of relief. "Thank God," he said. "I still need to give you a test."

"Go ahead."

"Do you believe in God?"

"Of course," I told him. "I'm a registered voter."

"Do you believe in the same God that Pat Robertson believes in?"

"Which God is that?"

"The one who tells you how much money to send in to Robertson so he can carry out the Lord's work."

"I'm not sure, but I'll check on it when I say my prayers tonight."

"Since you are not a Christian, how do you feel about school prayer?"

"I don't think a person can belong to a Christian political party and not be in favor of it."

The man was checking off my responses. "Where do you stand on school vouchers, which would enable parents to send their children to Christian schools instead of public ones?"

"If it will help the party, I'm for them."

"What about government support for the arts?"

"I put that in the same category as abortion. I am opposed to it except in the case of rape or incest."

"Do you believe in the death penalty?"

"I am against the liberals who are trying to keep us from hiding concealed weapons in our underpants."

The man said, "Now some basics. If we let you join the party, will you promise to go to church on Sunday, or tune in to Pat Robertson's TV show, where he will give you the word on how the good Lord wants you to vote?"

"Of course, I will. And if I miss Robertson, I'll watch Jerry Falwell. I may not be a Christian, but I love TV evangelists, particularly when they beg for big bucks. Have I passed the test?"

"You have to appear before the Republican Christian Coalition Admittance Board, which is made up of right-wing talk show hosts. If they approve of you, you will be expected to make a large donation to the Newt Gingrich political action committee."

"If I join, will I be treated with the same respect as Christian Republicans?"

"Naturally. We are the party of all the people, except for liberals and atheists. Once you're in, you will be given the same opportunity as lifelong Republicans to buy a table at the next Alfonso D'Amato birthday dinner."

James Ellroy's Pursuit of a Killer, and a Mother

By Evan Roth
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Geneva Hilliker Ellroy was a buxom redhead, a divorcee, a lush. She brought home strange men. Her 10-year-old son, James, called them "uncle," but he knew better.

One morning in June 1958 some Little Leaguers discovered her body in shrubs next to the local high school in El Monte, California. She'd been strangled, possibly raped. One of her stockings was tied around her neck.

Thirty-seven years later, the author James Ellroy is living one of his own noir crime novels. Like his antithesis — Fred Underhill, Bucky Bleichert, Ed Exley, Dave Klein — he's trying to pick up a trail that's long since gone cold. He's searching for his mother's killer.

He's also searching for the mother who emotionally abused him, and whose violent death at 43 set Ellroy on his own journey into — and out of — darkness. He's forcing himself, he says, to have an overdue "confrontation" with a woman he feared for so long that he couldn't bring himself to visit her grave until a few months ago. And it's a way of getting back at her. Geneva Ellroy provided him the emotional fuel for his 11 dark, violent novels. Now she's providing him the grist for a memoir, to be titled "My Dark Places." He exploits her in death as she abused him in life.

"I want to know who she is," he says, hunched over and speaking directly into a tape recorder. "I want to portray her with coldhearted lucidity and compassion. The strangest thing is that I can smell her every so often. L&M cigarettes. Her breath. Early Times bourbon and the perfume she wore."

"My books," Ellroy says, "are dark, dark, dark, dark."

But Ellroy — self-confessed obsessive with a fantasy life so fecund, he says, he never has nightmares — is in the bright light these days. His latest novel, "American Tabloid," has received generally positive reviews, including a rave in the New York Times Book Review, and is now in its fifth printing. He considers it his

second breakout novel. With his first hit, "The Black Dahlia," published almost a decade ago, critics called him one of America's leading crime novelists. With "American Tabloid," his admirers say, he's transcended the genre.

Whether it's the '40s and '50s of his hometown Los Angeles or the Kennedy era of "American Tabloid," Ellroy writes about a clandestine world too fantastic to be fact and too real to be entirely fantasy.

For the past three months, Ellroy, a tireless promoter of himself and his books, has been touting "American Tabloid" in bookstores in the United States, Britain and France. But the investigation of his mother's death and the memoir that will result are foremost on his mind. Ellroy is working with Bill Stoner, a retired homicide detective, tracking down leads, searching for anyone who might hold a piece in the puzzle of his mother's murder.

There was more than just personal curiosity. "There's got to be a plum in it too. I got to turn this into something," he turned it into an article for GQ in August, "My Mother's Killer," which was a finalist for a National Magazine Award. It will serve as the basis for "My Dark Places."

The basic facts of the case are these: On the evening of June 21, 1958, Geneva Ellroy was seen drinking in the Desert Inn bar in El Monte, the low-rent eastern Los Angeles suburb where she and her son were living. She was joined by a young blond woman with a ponytail and a tall, swarthy man in his forties. Geneva and the man were seen leaving the bar together about 10 P.M. The next morning, some kids discovered her body in shrubs by the Arroyo High School athletic field. The coroner concluded she had been killed elsewhere and dragged to the bushes.

Geneva Ellroy has been the most powerful force in her son's life. After his parents divorced when he was 6, he lived with her; he joined his father on weekends. He didn't like his mother. She was the disciplinarian, but she lived an undisciplined life of cheap bourbon and men. On his 10th birthday, just months before her death, she told James he could decide whether to



James Ellroy is living one of his own noir crime novels.

live with her or his father. When he chose his father, she slapped him.

Then she died. "My wish was granted."

But his life went into a tailspin. He was an undisciplined student, sometimes disruptive. His father, Lee, an unsuccessful free-lance accountant with a history of heart disease, didn't do much to keep him under control. And then Lee died when James was 17. Already bounced out of high school and washed out of the army after a brief stint, Ellroy began, by his account, a decade-long bender — drinking Thunderbird and snorting speed, breaking into homes and pilfering wallets and liquor and women's underwear. He landed in jail, by his estimate, 30 or 40 times, slept in flophouses and the Goodwill clothing dumpster.

Eventually he landed in a hospital with an abscess in a lung; a few weeks later, he says, he was back in the hospital suffering auditory hallucinations, caused by acute alcoholism. He says he knew if he kept drinking he'd die. He joined Alcoholics Anonymous. To make a living he took up caddy.

Then he began making some notes for a mystery novel. On Jan. 26, 1979, he says, he was walking the grounds of the Bel-Air Country Club. "I sent up a prayer: 'Please, God, let me start this [mystery] book tonight.' I went home and started the book from these threadbare notes and I've been at it ever since." Standing at the dresser in his room, he wrote his first book, "Brown's Requiem," a conventional private-eye yarn that touched on the kinds of psychosocial obsessions that would figure in his later novels. He

sent the manuscript to four agents. One of them sold it to Avon as a paperback original. Ellroy received \$3,500, less his new agent's commission.

"The Black Dahlia," his seventh book, was a big, sprawling novel, darker than anything he'd written earlier. He based it on the sensational 1947 unsolved murder of Elizabeth Short, a 22-year-old party girl and would-be actress who was tortured for two days before she was killed, then cut in half and eviscerated.

Ellroy's books put off many conventional mystery lovers and were too brutal for even some of his admirers.

One of Ellroy's harshest critics is Mike Davis, whose "City of Quartz" is a bleak sociopolitical study of Los Angeles. "In his pitch blackness," writes Davis, "there is no light left to cast shadows and evil becomes a forensic banality... a super-saturation of corruption that fails any longer to outrage or even interest."

And there's the violence. Mass murders. Gangland hits. Hands pushed into garbage disposals. Throats slashed.

Ellroy has opened himself up to other criticism. "I've been called a fascist, a racist, a homophobic, an anti-Semite," Ellroy concedes, "amusingly because of the attacks and yet a heart-breaking heart by them."

His critics misunderstand him, he says, and confuse his characters' opinions with his own. "My heroes are white Anglo-Saxon male heterosexuals, who express the attitudes of their times, in the language of their times."

Ellroy's wife, the feminist author and critic Helen Knodel, says her husband's books really portray "patriarchy on the slide."

After so much chaos in his early life, he demands order, peace and quiet. He's left the inner city of L.A. behind him and moved to the small town of Kansas City, Missouri, where his mother-in-law lives. He is everything his characters are not, says his wife. "While his novels are of men in a downward spiral, his life is just the opposite."

"He's really sweet."

WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe

Location	Today	Low	High	Wind	Wave
Algeria	28/22	18/24	37/20	18/24	18/24
Amsterdam	17/22	12/22	15/21	15/21	15/21
Antwerp	17/22	12/22	15/21	15/21	15/21
Athens	28/20	19/24	28/22	19/24	19/24
Barcelona	21/20	14/22	21/20	14/22	14/22
Belgrade	23/24	17/22	23/22	17/22	17/22
Berlin	21/20	14/22	21/20	14/22	14/22
Bombay	28/20	19/24	28/22	19/24	19/24
Buenos Aires	21/20	14/22	21/20	14/22	14/22
Calcutta	28/20	19/24	28/22	19/24	19/24
Cardiff	21/20	14/22	21/20	14/22	14/22
Cebu	28/20	19/24	28/22	19/24	19/24
Chennai	28/20	19/24	28/22	19/24	19/24
Copenhagen	21/20	14/22	21/20	14/22	14/22
Dublin	21/20	14/22	21/20	14/22	14/22
Edinburgh	21/20	14/22	21/20	14/22	14/22
Frankfurt	21/20	14/22	21/20	14/22	14/22
Geneva	21/20	14/22	21/20	14/22	14/22
Hamburg	21/20	14/22	21/20	14/22	14/22
Heidelberg	21/20	14/22	21/20	14/22	14/22
London	21/20	14/22	21/20	14/22	14/22
Madrid	28/20	19/24	28/22	19/24	19/24
Moscow	21/20	14/22	21/20	14/22	14/22
Munich	21/20	14/22	21/20	14/22	14/22
Nairobi	28/20	19/24	28/22	19/24	19/24
Paris	21/20	14/22	21/20	14/22	14/22
Rangoon	28/20	19/24	28/22	19/24	19/24
Rome	28/20	19/24	28/22	19/24	19/24
San Francisco	21/20	14/22	21/20	14/22	14/22
Seattle	21/20	14/22	21/20	14/22	14/22
Stockholm	21/20	14/22	21/20	14/22	14/22
Taipei	28/20	19/24	28/22	19/24	19/24
Tokyo	28/20	19/24	28/22	19/24	19/24
Warsaw	21/20	14/22	21/20	14/22	14/22
Zurich	21/20	14/22	21/20	14/22	14/22

North America

Britain to France will be cool and breezy with some showers. Germany to Italy will be fairly and cool, some of the rain will be heavy. Thunderstorms may also rumble through Italy, Spain and Portugal will be dry and cool. Scandinavia and western Russia will be warm.

Asia

Japan will have warm weather with some showers. More numerous showers will arrive by Friday in Korea, Beijing and Shanghai. Hot, humid weather will hold sway in Hong Kong, Canton, Taiwan and Singapore. The heat and humidity will help to cause scattered thunderstorms.

Latin America

Buenos Aires 14/27 3/27 22/21 13/25 15/25 17/22
Caracas 28/22 17/22 28/22 17/22 17/22 17/22
Cebu 28/20 19/24 28/22 19/24 19/24 19/24
Chennai 28/20 19/24 28/22 19/24 19/24 19/24
Copenhagen 21/20 14/22 21/20 14/22 14/22 14/22
Dubai 28/20 19/24 28/22 19/24 19/24 19/24
Edinburgh 21/20 14/22 21/20 14/22 14/22 14/22
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Geneva 21/20 14/22 21/20 14/22 14/22 14/22
Hamburg 21/20 14/22 21/20 14/22 14/22 14/22
Heidelberg 21/20 14/22 21/20 14/22 14/22 14/22
London 21/20 14/22 21/20 14/22 14/22 14/22
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Moscow 21/20 14/22 21/20 14/22 14/22 14/22
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Paris 21/20 14/22 21/20 14/22 14/22 14/22
Rangoon 28/20 19/24 28/22 19/24 19/24 19/24
Rome 28/20 19/24 28/22 19/24 19/24 19/24
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Tokyo 28/20 19/24 28/22 19/24 19/24 19/24
Warsaw 21/20 14/22 21/20 14/22 14/22 14/22
Zurich 21/20 14/22 21/20 14/22 14/22 14/22

Africa

Algeria 28/20 19/24 28/22 19/24 19/24 19/24
Cairo 28/20 19/24 28/22 19/24 19/24 19/24
Cape Town 19/22 11/22 19/22 11/22 11/22 11/22
Cebu 28/20 19/24 28/22 19/24 19/24 19/24
Chennai 28/20 19/24 28/22 19/24 19/24 19/24
Copenhagen 21/20 14/22 21/20 14/22 14/22 14/22
Dubai 28/20 19/24 28/22 19/24 19/24 19/24
Edinburgh 21/20 14/22 21/20 14/22 14/22 14/22
Frankfurt 21/20 14/22 21/20 14/22 14/22 14/22
Geneva 21/20 14/22 21/20 14/22 14/22 14/22
Hamburg 21/20 14/22 21/20 14/22 14/22 14/22
Heidelberg 21/20 14/22 21/20 14/22 14/22 14/22
London 21/20 14/22 21/20 14/22 14/22 14/22
Madrid 28/20 19/24 28/22 19/24 19/24 19/24
Moscow 21/20 14/22 21/20 14/22 14/22 14/22
Munich 21/20 14/22 21/20 14/22 14/22 14/22
Nairobi 28/20 19/24 28/22 19/24 19/24 19/24
Paris 21/20 14/22 21/20 14/22 14/22 14/22
Rangoon 28/20 19/24 28/22 19/24 19/24 19/24
Rome 28/20 19/24 28/22 19/24 19/24 19/24
San Francisco 21/20 14/22 21/20 14/22 14/22 14/22
Seattle 21/20 14/22 21/20 14/22 14/22 14/22
Stockholm 21/20 14/22 21/20 14/22 14/22 14/22
Taipei 28/20 19/24 28/22 19/24 19/24 19/24
Tokyo 28/20 19/24 28/22 19/24 19/24 19/24
Warsaw 21/20 14/22 21/20 14/22 14/22 14/22
Zurich 21/20 14/22 21/20 14/22 14/22 14/22

LEISURE DESTINATIONS

SATURDAY

Location	Weather	High	Low	Water	Wave	Wind
Cannes	partly sunny	23/23	15/19	18/24	0-1	NW 10-20
Deauville	partly sunny	23/23	15/19	18/24	0-1	NW 10-20
Paris	partly sunny	23/23	15/19	18/24	0-1	NW 10-20
Malaga	partly sunny	28/22	17/22	19/26	1-2	NW 15-30
Calcutta	partly sunny	28/20	19/24	28/22	1-2	NW 20-30
Paris	partly sunny	23/23	15/19	18/24	0-1	NW 10-20
Prague	partly sunny	23/23	15/19	18/24	0-1	NW 10-20
Cebu	partly sunny	28/20	19/24	28/22	1-2	NW 20-30
Brighton	partly sunny	23/23	15/19	18/24	0-1	NW 10-20
Ostend	partly sunny	23/23	15/19	18/24	0-1	NW 10-20
Scheveningen	partly sunny	23/23	15/19	18/24	0-1	NW 10-20
Salt	partly sunny	23/23	15/19	18/24	0-1	NW 10-20
Scheveningen	partly sunny	23/23	15/19	18/24	0-1	NW 10-20
Tel Aviv	partly sunny	23/23	15/19	18/24	0-1	NW 10-20

SUNDAY

Location	Weather	High	Low	Water	Wave	Wind
Cannes	partly sunny	23/23	15/19	18/24	0-1	NW 10-20
Deauville	partly sunny	23/23	15/19	18/24	0-1	NW 10-20
Paris	partly sunny	23/23	15/19	18/24	0-1	NW 10-20
Malaga	partly sunny	28/22	17/22	19/26	1-2	NW 15-30
Calcutta	partly sunny	28/20	19/24	28/22	1-2	NW 20-30
Paris	partly sunny	23/23	15/19	18/24	0-1	NW 10-20
Prague	partly sunny	23/23	15/19	18/24	0-1	NW 10-20
Cebu	partly sunny	28/20	19/24	28/22	1-2	NW 20-30
Brighton	partly sunny	23/23	15/19	18/24	0-1	NW 10-20
Ostend	partly sunny	23/23	15/19	18/24	0-1	NW 10-20
Scheveningen	partly sunny	23/23	15/19	18/24	0-1	NW 10-20
Salt	partly sunny	23/23	15/19	18/24	0-1	NW 10-20
Scheveningen	partly sunny	23/23	15/19	18/24	0-1	NW 10-20
Tel Aviv	partly sunny	23/23	15/19	18/24	0-1	NW 10-20

Europe and Middle East

Europe and Middle East			
Location	Weather	High Temp.	Low Temp.
Cannes	sunny	25/27	
Deauville	partly sunny	20/28	
Paris	sunny	25/26	
Malaga	sunny	28/26	
Calcutta	sunny	25/27	
Prague	sunny	27/30	
Cebu	sunny	30/26	
Prague	sunny	30/26	
Prague	partly sunny	30/26	
Prague	partly sunny	19/26	
Prague	partly sunny	17/23	
Prague	sunny	30/26	
Prague	sunny	30/28	
Caribbean and West Atlantic			
Sancti Spiritus	partly sunny	33/31	
Sancti Spiritus	partly sunny	33/31	
Sancti Spiritus	showers	32/31	
Sancti Spiritus	partly sunny	32/32	
South Pacific			
Manila	partly sunny	33/31	
Manila	partly sunny	25/25	
Manila	sunny	34/33	
Manila	showers	32/28	
Manila	sunny	20/28	
Manila	sunny	18/24	
Manila	showers	20/25	
Manila	partly sunny	30/26	